Department of Stat

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1850.....NO. 48.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—

One square,	1 insertion,		
Do. do.	2 insertions,		
Do. do.	3	do.	
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 —
Do. do.	6	do.....do.....do.....	5 00
Do. do.	12	do.....do.....do.....	8 00
Do. do.	6	do...renewed weekly,.....	12 00
Do. do.	12	do.....do.....do.....	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞ Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. EDWARD W. WARD

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Onslow county. He can at all times be found at his office, unless when professionally absent.
July 19, 1850 45-3m

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.
☞ Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C , May 24, 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, N. C.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, keeps constantly on hand large assortments of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk and linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., at prices far below the usual rates. 7

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.
May 3, 1850.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

P. K. DICKINSON,	JOHN DAWSON,	OWEN FENNELL,
E. P. HALL,	O. G. PARSLEY,	A. L. PRICE,
GILBERT POTTER,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT.	

14v6 Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
Nov. 16—[10-tf

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

A CARD.

TO the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity—I would most respectfully call your attention to my Spring and Summer Goods, now opening, comprising all the styles of Millinery Goods, which will be disposed of at prices as low as at any other establishment in town.

With my grateful thanks for favors heretofore received, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
March 29, 1850 31-1y] MRS. V. R. PEIRSON.

HUNGARIAN Caps—One of the novelties of the age. For sale by
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

UMBRELLAS! Umbrellas! The subscriber has just opened the largest assortment of Umbrellas ever offered in this market, embracing every variety of quality, style, and price, and will be sold at small profits for the cash.
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOW Open. A great variety of Children's Spring and Summer Hats, to which the attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited.
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

DRY GOODS, at less than New York Cost.—I will sell my stock of Dry Goods at less than New York cost. Please call and get bargains. OWEN HOLMES.

HUNGARIAN Hats.—Received per schr. Charles Mills, 5 cases Gent.'s Hungarian Hats, a most delightful article for Summer. For sale low by
May 10] C. MYERS.

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices.
Jan'y 8, 1850 —[19-tf B. & R. C. HALLETT.

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POTTER, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned

A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.
Sept. 28, 1849 3-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL GADSBY has left my bed and board without my consent, or without just cause or provocation. I hereby forewarn all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. GEORGE GADSBY.
Wilmington, N. C., July 19, 1850 45-4t

THIS SIDE UP.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that he has just returned from the North with a beautiful and carefully selected assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** for Summer and Fall wear. His assortment consists of men's, youth's, and children's Boots and Shoes, fine and coarse, sewed and pegged; Lady's bronzed Jenny Lind's; Kid R. R. Ties; Morocco Buskins; Goat Buskins; Morocco and Goat Boots; Apple colored and black Gaiters. Customers may rely upon getting a good as well as a fashionable article. He has also for sale the most choice brands of Calf, Goat, and Kid Skins; Linings; Binding Skins; oak and hemlock tanned Sole Leather; Pegs; Nails, &c. &c., which he offers on low and accommodating terms.

He would inform the public that he is at his old stand, next door above G. W. ATKINS & Co., and directly opposite the Court House, where he is prepared, with the best materials and workmen, to execute orders with promptness and despatch, and at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by close application to business, to merit a continuance of the same. DAVID D. CARROLL.
Clinton, N. C., July 12, 1850 44-3m

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,

(*Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,*) RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞ Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZA has left my bed and board, without any provocation or without my permission; this is to forewarn all persons from crediting or trading with her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting. I also forewarn all persons from harboring her, under the penalty of the law. PETER ROBESON.
June 17th, 1850 43-7t*

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of New Hanover County, North Carolina, a negro man who says his name is GABRIEL, and that he belongs to a Mr. JAS. TRAPIER, of Georgetown, S. C., whose plantation is about five miles from that place, and that the name of the Overseer is AUGUSTUS THEO. Said negro is about 40 years of age, well-made, and about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; his color light for a negro. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs OWEN FENNELL, Sheriff,
By JERE. NICHOLS, Jailor.
Wilmington, July 24th, 1850 47-tf

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th April, his negro woman SALLY. She is supposed to be lurking about P. K. Dickinson's or Capt. Potter's Mill, or Summer Hill, where she has some relations. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of said SALLY, lodged in New Hanover County Jail, or delivered to me at my plantation, about two miles from town, on Northeast River. WM. T. BRAY.
May 3, 1850 34-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR AARON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and county aforesaid, by OWEN D. HOLMES, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named AARON, about 27 or 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high; weighing about 160 lbs; knock-kneed, with a greater bend in the right than the left leg; large mouth, and shows a great deal of his gums when laughing—hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking about in this county committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave AARON doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of April, 1850.
W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]
JNO. A. TAYLOR, J. P. [Seal.]

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the delivery of the said Aaron to the subscriber, or to Anderson & Latimer, his Agents in Wilmington, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, or a reward of One Hundred dollars for his head.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.
OWEN D. HOLMES.
April 5th, 1850 30-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by Guilford Horn, of Edgecombe County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named HARRY, a Carpenter by trade, about 40 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; with a scar on his left leg, (from the cut of an axe); has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark—hath absented himself from his master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about in this county, committing acts of felony or other misdeeds; These are, therefore, in the name of the State aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare that if the said slave Harry doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person or persons may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 29th day of June, 1850. JAMES T. MILLER, J. P. [Seal.]
W. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P. [Seal.]

ONE Hundred and Twenty five Dollars Reward will be paid for the delivery of the said HARRY to me at Tosnott Depot, Edgecombe county, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get him; or One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his head.

He was lately heard from in Newbern where he called himself Henry Barnes (or Burns), and will be likely to continue the same name, or assume that of Copage of Farmer. He has a free mulatto woman for a wife, by the name of Sally Bozeman, who has lately removed to Wilmington, and lives in that part of the town called Texas, where he will likely be lurking.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring, or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.
June 29th, 1850—[43-tf.] GUILFORD HORN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle forthwith, or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.

N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL. [Feb'y 1, 1850.

To the Ladies. I have just received a few Ladies' Riding Hats, of the Spring Fashion for 1850, a beautiful article. For sale by C MYERS, Hatter.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

MONEY Wanted. I once more notify persons indebted to me, that I cannot, and will not grant longer indulgence; and that if payment is not immediately made, I will place in the hands of an Attorney, *all* debts due me without respect to persons, with positive instructions to collect them as soon as possible. OWEN HOLMES.

General Notices.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st July, 1850.

☞ Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Alphen, B	Goelet, E H	Nelson, Charles
Allen, A	Goldsmith, S M	Nichols, James
Allen, James	Green, A J	Parker, M A
Alford, W G	Grimes, Lucy	Peterson, E
Alston, J A	Harvell, Benjamin	Pierce, Westly
Anathan, M	Hand, Margaret 2	Phillips, William
Averit, G W T	Harriss, Hanson	Phillips, James
Avarette, Ruben	Heden, C	Pridgen, W
Berry, James	Herring, Nancy L	Preston, mrs
Betts, Mary	Heady, Charles	Recording Scribe,
Black, A G	Hines, Lewis	No. 45, Sons of
Brown & James,	Holt, Elisabeth	Temperance,
Bradley, S A 2	Hoyt, J E	Read, W S
Braswell, Martha A	Howard, J W 2	Rumels, Elliot
Brest, Thomas	Huddard, Henry	Richardson, Thos 2
Buie, J E	Jackson, N W	Riley, Mary
Burney, R L 2	Jernigan, L	Rogers, Euphemia
Burney, capt	Jennings, miss F A	Robinson, Lewis
Burk, James	Johnson, T H	Roche, Antonio
Carther, Charles	Joice, Hannah	Rollen, Thos
Calvert, W H	Johnson, William	Russell, Mary
Chapman & Co,	Kellog, William	Skipper, Martha J
Chapman, Sarah	King, Rufus B	Smith, Clayton
Chadwick, E	King, John B	Smith, W G
Corliss, Augustine	Kriete, J F	Southall, W L
Corkle, G M	Kruenthal, J	Stevens, Andrew
Cromly, Dan'l	Lawrence, S W	Strode, Porter
Craig, Mary R	Latham, Ruths	Stokes, Martha A
Curry, Charles	Lehnert, J C	Swim, Elisha J
Davis, Sheldon 2	LeBarbier, P	Talley, N
Davis, Isaac	Lourcey, W H 2	Teidgen, J C
Destract, W	Marshall, Henry	Thagard, Jennet
Deshon, J M	Martin, Miles	Thompson, N S
Dexter, Margaret	Marsh, John	Tolson, A O
Drake, G	Merrow, L T	Utley, John 2
Drinkwater, W	Mindel, A	VanGilder, Rich'd
Dudley, Rob't	Miller, W J L	VonHarten, B
Dunbar, J S	Mitchell, William	Wallock, J
Dunston, W	Mints, Sam'l S	Ware, Benjamin
Edmonson, W	Moore, Elsy	Williams, Hosea
Ellis, Lemuel	Mosley, Joseph	Williams, E D
Eldridge, C	Morriss, C B	Williams, Elizab'th
Esler, miss A E	Mulford, T J	Williams, Gilbert
Evans, Milbery	Murrell, William	Wilmington, N C
Flanegan, Cathar'e	Murrell, Alfred	Whitmore, H 2
Freshwater, Wm	McClain, John	Woodson, L R 2
Fullman, Joseph	McInall, Edw'd	Woodhull, W W
Furman, Rob't	McDonald, Isaac	Wooten, Shade
Gerdes, H	McLennon, A	Wood, F
Gibbs, Elisha 2	Neal, John H	Wylie, Thomas
Glossop, William	Nelson, John 2	Zollicoffer, G B

[47-3t] DAN'L DICKSON, P. M.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
SELLING OFF AT NEW YORK COST!

THE remaining STOCK OF GOODS belonging to E. V. KELLY are offered for sale at New York cost, to close the business.

Persons in want of Goods in his line would do well to call soon, as bargains are to be had.
August 1, 1850 47-tf

WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for all kinds of Paper Manufacturer's stock, viz:

Old Canvas;	White and colored Rags;
" Bagging;	Grass and Tarred Rope.

L. N. BARLOW.
Wilmington, N. C., March 29, 1850 29-6m

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers Repaired.

ALSO, all descriptions of Cabinet Furniture manufactured or repaired, at the Rock Spring Furniture Warehouse. J. D. LOVE.
May 17, 1850 36-tf

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG'S old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.
December 14, 1849 14-tf

PAY UP! Pay Up! All persons indebted to the subscribers, by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle up by the 1st of August, as we wish to make a change in our business.
June 28] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Hotels, &c.

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 18495. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel,** and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House,** respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.
Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
Chestnut Street, above Seventh St., Philadelphia.

IS central, in the immediate vicinity of the most important public Institutions—the best and most fashionable places of business—and the attractive public squares of the city. In the important requisites of light and ventilation, two principal objects aimed at in the recent enlargement and thorough improvement of this House, it is not exceeded, perhaps, by any establishment in America. To strangers, therefore, its position is peculiarly desirable.

The subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and assures them that he will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors. A. F. GLASS.
Philadelphia, June 21, 1850 41-7t

New Livery Stables.—Fire-Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostler cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

JUST Received per Schr. Charles Mills.

11 kegs 4d Nails, the best;
3 " 3d " "
20 " 5, 6, 8, 10, 20, and 30d Nails;
10 boxes Colgate's best pale Soap, single and double bars;
5 " best Pearl Starch; 1 box ground Pepper;
1 dozen of Hunt's best geared Coffee Mills.
Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

COFFEE, Coffee. 10 bags Rio Coffee, extra;
5 bags Laguyra Coffee. Low for cash, at
June 28] GEO. H. KELLEY'S

HAY. 250 bales in store, and for sale low, by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

Schools.

GROVE ACADEMY,
Near Kenansville, Duplin County, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends in Duplin and the neighboring counties, that in consequence of the continued illness of a member of his family, the Fall Session will not begin till Monday, the 19th August next.

Terms as heretofore. Board in the best families at moderate rates. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, July 26, 1850 46-3t*

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institute will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:

J. CONQUEST CROSS, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Cerebral Physiology, Medical Geology and Mineralogy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutica.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
J. MILTON SANDERS, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS.

Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Anatomical Demonstrator—Z. FREEMAN, M. D.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
Hon. V. D. BARRY, Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.

TERMS—$50 per Session.

All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING.
Memphis, Tenn., July, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and personal acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.

A common error exists in the minds of many students relative to the place of studying medicine; those who intend practising among the diseases of the West and South should certainly educate themselves at a School whose Faculty are practically acquainted with those diseases.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.
E. W. M. KING,
[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY, BLACK CREEK.

THE second session of this Academy will commence on the 15th April, and the managers (Messrs. Bunyan Barnes and James Daniel,) have convinced themselves so far of the practicability of supporting a good School, when under the management of judicious instructors, that they have engaged a young lady of superior classical acquirements to assist Mr. Robinson, under whose management, as Principal, tuition will be imparted in the English and Mathematical branches as usual.

Terms per session of five months.

1st Class—(Including a course up to mercantile Arithmetic,)	$5 00
2d do.—(From the first class up to entering on English Grammar)	7 00
3d do.—(Do. with English Grammar)	10 00
4th do.—Logic, Natural Philosophy	15 00
5th do.—French, Latin, and Greek, each	12 00
6th do.—Music, with use of Piano	15 00

Messrs. Barnes and Daniel would call upon their friends in the surrounding counties to come forward and support their efforts to carry the means of instruction to the doors of the humblest of our citizens.

With regard to health, the locality is not surpassed in any part of the State—the neighborhood is highly respectable, and board can be had on very moderate terms.

As citizens of the old North State, every individual is bound to support its name, as well as its claims, in this great confederacy of the Union. The humblest of our citizens may, like Benjamin Franklin, be yet ranked among the noblest of our race, and as we are not aware of how or where the scion may be found amongst us, let us philanthropically lay the means of education upon the broad basis of "goodly numbers at low rates," and make sure of imparting the elements of sound useful intellectual culture.

We conclude the above appeal to the honor, patriotism, and philanthropy of our fellow-citizens of the surrounding counties, hoping that it may not be ineffectual, as its object is the sincere wish and of

BUNYAN BARNES, } Chairmen Board
JAMES DANIEL, } of Trustees.
Wayne county, N. C., April 6, 1850 31-tf

JULY 30th.

NEW Novels just received at the Book Store. The following new Novels, viz:

The Old Oak Chest, by G. P. R. James, Esq. This work is equal to any of the author's previous writings.

Vanity Fair, by Wm. Thackeray. This beautiful sketch of English Society is one of the most truthful and admirable romances of the day.

Linda, or The Young Pilot of the Belle Creole; a tale of Southern life, by Caroline Lee Hentz. A deeply interesting book, and perhaps the best American tale of the day; no one can read it without being satisfied.

Empire City, by Geo. Lippard. "Your greatest book is the Empire City."

The War of Women, by Dumas.

The Traitor, or The Fate of Ambition.

The Professor's Lady; translated by Mary Howitt. An agreeable little story.

Roland Cashell, by Charles Lever.

Arthur O'Leary, by Charles Lever.

The Mysteries of the Court of London.

The Queen's Necklace, No. 2, by Reynolds.

White Jacket, or The World in a Man of War, by Herman Melville, author of "Typee," "Omoo," "Mardi," &c., "Admirable." For sale by L. H. PIERCE.

CARRIAGES.
Corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite

H. R. NIXON'S LIVERY STABLE, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, of the latest and most approved style, which he will sell low for cash or approved paper. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

All work warranted one year.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of vehicles. WM. J. CORNWALL.
April 19, 1850 32-12m

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;	Inspector's Certificates;
Superior do. do	Certificates of Justices attending Court;
County Court Subpœnas;	Marriage License;
Superior do. do.	Tax Receipts;
County Court Fi. Fa.;	Insolvent Notices;
Superior do. do.	Writs of Ejectment;
County Court Sci. Fa.;	Letters Testamentary;
Superior do. do.	Vendi. Exponas;
Apprentice Indentures;	Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
Letters of Administration;	do. Affidavits;
County and Superior Courts	Garnishee Notices;
Witness and Juror Tickets;	Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;	do. Branch Bank of the State;
Commission to take Deposition	Notes, negotiable at Bank;
County Court Execution;	Administrator's Bonds;
Magistrate's do.	Guardian do.
Capias ad Respondendum;	Appeal do.
Overseer's Appointments;	Ca Sa do.
Peace, State, and Civil War-	Sh'ff Appearance do.
Notes of Hand; [rants;	Constable's do.
Attachments;	Sheriff's Tax do.
State Recognizance;	Forthcoming do.
Military Ca Sa;	Prosecution do.
do. Execution;	Crew Lists;
Negro Bonds;	
do. Bill of Sale;	

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

JUST Received.—20 doz. Lemon Syrup;
6 " Stoughton's Bitters;
20 boxes and halves Pearl Starch;
20 " " Colgate's Soap;
12 " Toilet Soap;
And other articles in our line. For sale low by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

FLOUR. Extra Genesee and Hiram Smith's Flour, just received, a fresh lot. For sale by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

FRESH Flour. 25 half bbls. fresh extra Canal. Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Mercantile.

JUST Received and For Sale.
10 bbls. fine and super Flour;
15 " City Mess Pork;
1000 lbs. good Bacon Hams;
10 Sacks Salt;
1 hhd. good retailing Molasses;
Fresh best Rice by retail, &c. CRAFT & GRANT,
July 12th, 1850. *Market Street.*

NEW YORK CLOTHING & DRY GOODS STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WOLF & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE NEW YORK BRANCH STORE, never in the rear, is now filled to overflowing, with a splendid assortment of **Spring and Summer Clothing,** which will be sold at such extraordinary low prices that any one who wants any thing in the Clothing line cannot fail to be suited.

We do not feel disposed to brag, but leaving to others long and startling advertisements, we merely ask you to call. Having tried us once, you will be sure to try us again.

We especially invite your attention to our elegant lot of French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, which have not their equal in this or in any other town in North Carolina. Also, a large assortment of Black and Fancy Cassimere and Doeskin Pants; Silk, Satin, and White

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1850.

A Democratic Governor and Legislature.

DAVID S. REID is elected Governor of North Carolina, and there will be a Democratic majority in both branches of the State Legislature! Such are the glorious results of the late election in this State.—The people have at length repudiated the dictation of the Raliegh Clique, and put their stamp of reprobation upon Galphinism and Free Soilism. Henceforward North Carolina may be set down as a Democratic State. She has wheeled into line, and taken up her position side by side with her Democratic sisters of the South. The struggle has been long and arduous, but no party could stand up under the miserable mismanagement and reckless dishonesty of the late Cabinet, or hope to triumph with a man forced upon them as Governor MANLY was. The *people* have triumphed, and Gov. MANLY is defeated.

Sufficient returns have not yet been received to enable us to state Mr. REID'S majority with any sort of exactness; but we think that we are not far from the mark in placing it at three thousand. It is more likely to exceed this than to fall below it. The majority in the Legislature will be small, not more, perhaps, than four in each House; enough, however, to prevent the miserable squabbles about the organization, which so much delayed the business of the last.

There is one thing which this election has demonstrated, and that is, that North Carolina has all along been Democratic, without knowing it. It will be found that Mr. MANLY'S vote this year has not fallen anything below his vote two years ago, or if anything, very little. Mr. REID'S increased vote in a great measure comes from the Democrats, who have all along been under the impression that the State was irretrievably Whig, and consequently, that it was no use for them to vote. They have now found out their mistake, and their strength, and it will be their own fault if we ever be again defeated.

We have no wish to triumph over our political opponents, or to aggravate the chagrin incident to defeat by undue exultation over them. Yet we cannot but rejoice over the glorious victory which Democratic principles have achieved in North Carolina. For the first time since 1836 has the vote of the State been cast for a Democrat, and that, too, not in a trifling or unimportant struggle, or by default of the Whig party; but in an active and fiercely contested canvass, which has brought out the largest vote ever cast in the State. It will be found that Mr. REID has received more votes than have ever previously been given for any candidate for any office. It will also be found by comparing Mr. MANLY'S votes this year and in 1848, with the vote cast for former Governors, that Mr. MANLY has polled the full vote of his party; more, indeed, than had ever previously been given for any Gubernatorial candidate. It would be folly for the Whig press to attempt to deny it. The Democrats have met their opponents in a fair stand up fight, and have routed them horse foot and dragoons, spite of Mr. MANLY'S free basis hobby. Of the many Democratic triumphs which have been achieved since the accession of Gen. TAYLOR to the Presidency, this is the most glorious and decisive. If the Democrats are only true to themselves, they will elect a majority of the delegation in Congress, at the Congressional election in August next.

Congress.

At last the Compromise Bill has received its quietus. It is defunct; very dead, indeed. On Wednesday, the Senate, after divers changes and amendments, struck from the bill everything except the short and comparatively unimportant portion providing a territorial government for Utah, and in this shape the bill passed, not even a ghost of its former self. The matter of the Texan boundary—of the government of New Mexico—of the admission of California, and the fugitive slave bill, were all stricken out. On Monday last, the 5th inst., Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, who is charged with having upset the "Omnibus," introduced a bill into the Senate for the settlement of the boundary between Texas and New Mexico. The new bill proposes to leave Texas one degree more territory than the original bill reported by the Committee of Thirteen. It is possible that it may pass the Senate and be accepted by the Legislature of Texas. This matter of the boundary of Texas is the grand difficulty, which, if once disposed of, would leave much more chance for an amicable adjustment of the other questions in dispute. It is quite likely that if this bill can be passed, others will follow for the organization of a territorial government in New Mexico, the admission of California, and, in fact, for the accomplishment of all the objects contemplated by the Omnibus Bill. The House seems to be waiting for the Senate, as little or nothing is done there, nor, indeed, will or can be, until this unfortunate question is disposed of. Now and then some trifling progress is made with the appropriation bills; but we predict that they will not pass for weeks, perhaps months. As yet we have no definite information in regard to the course which Mr. FILLMORE may see fit to pursue in connection with the pending controversy; we hope that all our fears may be agreeably disappointed, but we confess that we are not without our misgivings. Everything is dark, not to say gloomy, but still there is nothing to give cause for despondency. It would, no doubt, be very wrong, and a calamity deeply to be regretted, should Congress adjourn without providing efficient means to allay the intense and harrassing excitement which now pervades all parts of the country; but even should this happen, the progress and prosperity of the country would not be seriously retarded, nor its union as much in danger as demagogues and alarmists would have us believe.

An Item of News.

"At Wilmington, N. C., last week, the tide rose into the Market, and the lower part of the town was inundated, with much damage."—*Boston Post.*

Certainly, if you want to learn the news about home, you had better go abroad after it, for most assuredly nobody here ever knew of this inundation.

☞We regret to learn that there is some misconception in Duplin county about our having announced, on the 19th ult., the name of C. J. OATES, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature. We made the necessary correction in our paper of the 26th, stating, at the time, that we were in error in making the announcement. We now distinctly state, in justice to Mr. JNO J. KELLY, who, we learn it is alleged, gave us Mr. OATES' name as a candidate, that Mr. K. never wrote us a line or spoke a word to us on the subject, in any manner, shape or form whatever.—The error was our own, and it was innocently made by the Assistant Editor of this paper. We hope this explanation will be satisfactory to all concerned.

☞The mail route between Stantonburg, in Edgecombe, and Albertson, in Duplin counties, has been discontinued, and the mail for Albertson, from Strickland's, via Kenansville and Saracta, will leave Strickland's on Saturday, (and returning, will arrive at Strickland's same day.)

This arrangement will enable our subscribers at Saracta and Albertson to get their papers three or four days sooner than by the former arrangement. We hope it will also increase our list at these two offices.

Official and unofficial Vote of North-Carolina.

We present below, in tabular form, the vote of N. Carolina, cast for Governor, on the first Thursday of August, 1848 and 1850. Catawba and Gaston, *(a)* votes with Lincoln; McDowell *(b)* with Burke; Union *(c)* with Mecklenburg; Alamance *(d)* with Orange; Forsythe *(e)* with Stokes; Watauga *(f)* with Ashe.

Most of the returns are official, and the balance are believed to be nearly or quite correct.

For Governor.

Counties.	1848. Reid.	1848. Manly	1850. Reid.	1850. Manly	Nett Gains Dem	Gains Fed.
Anson	400	1049	502	1043	108	....
Alamance *(d)*	000	000	000	000	....	....
Alexander	201	334	....	....	....	....
Ashe	782	551	....	....	....	....
Beaufort	512	857	537	814	68	....
Bertie	370	524	431	526	59	....
Bladen	516	281	561	311	15	....
Brunswick	194	301	260	306	61	....
Buncombe	644	921	....	....	....	....
Burke	396	1209	....	....	....	....
Cabarrus	377	743	....	306	60	....
Caldwell	138	588	....	....	....	....
Camden	80	481	....	....	....	....
Carteret	365	407	....	....	....	....
Caswell	1081	263	1144	263	63	....
Chatham	781	935	896	1149	....	99
Catawba. *(a)*	000	000	000	000	....	....
Cherokee	217	582	....	....	....	....
Chowan	228	293	....	38	27	....
Cleveland	727	425	....	....	....	....
Columbus	440	174	454	165	23	....
Craven	730	742	541	609	....	56
Cumberland	1023	578	1310	602	263	....
Currituck	583	177	....	....	....	....
Davidson	669	1096	699	1159	....	33
Davie	391	542	413	577	....	13
Duplin	921	218	1035	226	106	....
Edgecombe	1406	104	1481	88	93	....
Forsythe *(e)*	000	000	000	000	....	....
Franklin	673	319	694	311	29	....
Gaston *(a)*	000	000	000	000	....	....
Gates	390	371	....	....	....	....
Greene	315	207	342	317	....	83
Granville	946	1016	974	984	60	....
Guilford	442	1567	526	1772	....	121
Halifax	507	601	538	485	147	....
Haywood	430	412	....	....	....	....
Henderson	227	656	....	....	....	....
Hertford	173	330	....	....	....	....
Hyde	298	469	....	....	....	....
Iredell	458	1378	....	....	....	....
Johnston	814	720	849	638	117	....
Jones	181	215	182	221	....	5
Lenoir	457	196	473	255	....	39
Lincoln	1877	832	1992	690	257	....
Macon	352	451	....	....	....	....
Martin	557	339	595	313	64	....
McDowell, *(b)*	000	000	000	000	....	....
Mecklenburg	1068	698	1152	680	102	....
Moore	550	544	579	670	....	103
Montgomery	80	609	....	....	....	....
Nash	887	106	909	80	48	....
New Hanover	1015	275	1187	278	169	....
Northampton	500	512	523	489	40	....
Onslow	663	176	715	186	92	....
Orange	1726	1714	....	....	200	....
Pasquotank	176	471	....	180	115	....
Perquimans	265	366	291	342	50	....
Person	578	360	....	....	....	....
Pitt	571	589	583	591	10	....
Polk	128	228	....	....	....	....
Randolph	313	1199	375	1324	....	63
Richmond	68	545	141	680	....	62
Robeson	623	581	626	562	22	....
Rockingham	968	340	1107	337	142	....
Rowan	696	827	....	241	....	110
Rutherford	439	1265	221	....	1047	....
Sampson	692	530	853	507	184	....
Stanly	26	746	66	834	....	48
Stokes	1223	1003	1452	1066	166	....
Surry	1226	1090	....	....	....	....
Tyrrel	106	336	....	221	109	....
Union, *(c)*	000	000	000	000	....	....
Wake	1293	991	1450	979	169	....
Warren	630	172	689	183	48	....
Washington	182	358	291	189	278	....
Watauga *(f)*	000	000	000	000	....	....
Wayne	1097	264	1091	220	38	....
Wilkes	309	1299	....	....	....	....
Yancey	634	357	....	....	....	....
	41682	42536			4655	835
		41682			835	
					....	
		854			3820	

New-Hanover County.—Official.

Precincts.	1848. Reid.	1848. Manly	1850. Reid.	1850. Manly
Wilmington	319	233	364	230
Masonboro' Sound	22	18	48	16
Sandy Run	55	1	69	3
Holly Shelter	61	..	58	..
Rocky Point	49	3	83	2
Long Creek	157	3	144	6
South Washington	119	7	140	8
Moore's Creek	61	2	52	1
Piney Woods	49	5	64	4
Caintuck	43	..	60	3
Upper Black River	86	3	91	1
Federal Point	..	..	14	4
	1021	275	1187	278

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.—Nixon, Senate, Hill and Powers, Commons, elected without opposition.

101 votes cast for Col. W. S. Larkins, Senate, who was not a candidate.

SHERIFF.—Owen Fennell re-elected. The vote stood, for Fennell 609; Williams 312; Alderman 271; Armstrong 122; Jones 79; Harrell 29; Moore 23.

North Carolina Legislature.

Below will be found a list of the members elected to the next Legislature of North Carolina, as far as heard from; also, the names of the Sheriffs of the Counties, as far as we have been able to obtain them. In another paragraph will be found our losses and gains of members of the Legislature, as far as heard from. From present indications, both branches of the Legislature will be Democratic:

Brunswick, Bladen and Columbus.—Senate, Richard Wooten, dem.

Brunswick,—Commons, Dr. John H. Hill, fed. Sheriff, Jas. Allen, fed.

Bladen.—Commons, T. S. D. McDowell, dem. Sheriff, James Melvin, fed.

Columbus.—Commons, John A. Maultsby, fed. gain.

New Hanover.—Senate, N. N. Nixon, dem. Commons, Wm. Hill, John D. Powers, dems. Sheriff, Owen Fennell, dem.

Duplin.—Senate, B. W. Herring, dem. Commons, I. P. Kelly, N. P. Mathis, dems. Sheriff, E. D. Hussey, dem.

Sampson.—Senate, Dr. Thos. Bunting, dem. Commons, Amos Herring, John L. Boykin, dems. Sheriff, — Underwood, fed.

Wayne.—Senate, John Exum, dem. Commons, C. H. Brogden, — Sherrard, dems. Sheriff, Ollen Coor, dem.

Halifax.—Senate, A. Joyner, fed. Commons, D. Clanton, Wm. B. Pope, Independent feds. Sheriff, W. W. Brickell, fed.

Johnston.—Senate, W. H. Watson, dem. Commons, J. Tomlinson, L. B. Sanders, dems. Sheriff, Hinant.

Wake.—Senate, Wesley Jones, dem. Commons, Gen. R. M. Saunders, B. Rollins, James D. Newsom, dems. Sheriff, Wm. High, dem.

Pitt.—Senate, B. F. Eborn, fed. Commons, Dr. Blow, Independent fed., Marshall Dickinson, dem. One dem. gain. Sheriff, Albritton, fed.

Lenoir and Greene.—Senate, Edw'd G. Speight, dem.

Lenoir.—Commons, Sutton, dem. Sheriff, King, dem.

Greene.—Commons, B. F. Williams, fed.

Craven.—Senate, W. H. Washington, fed. Commons, G. S. Stevenson, dem., Jerkins, fed. Sheriff, S. W. Chadwick.

Onslow.—Senate, Dr. G. H. McMillan, dem. Commons, E. W. Fonville, dem. Sheriff, W. D. Humphrey, dem.

Cumberland.—Senate, Dr. T. N. Cameron, dem. Commons, Jas. C. Dobbin, G. W. Pegram, dems. Sheriff, Johnson, dem.

Robeson and Richmond.—Senate, Dr. John Malloy, fed.

Robeson.—Commons, Wm. McNeill, Neill McNeill, dems. Sheriff, King.

Richmond.—Commons, W. L. Steele, fed.

Edgecombe.—Senate, H. T. Clark, dem. Commons, Joshua Barnes, Kenneth Thigpen, dems. Sheriff, James F. Jenkins, dem.

Chatham.—Senate, Haughton, fed. Commons, Brasier, Independent fed., Hackney, fed., and Carney Cotton, dem. One dem. gain.

Orange and Alamance.—Senate, John Berry, dem.

Orange.—Commons, Cad. Jones, Jr., Patterson, Durham, Montgomery, dems., 1 dem. gain.

Warren.—Senate, W. N. Edwards, dem. Commons, F. A. Thornton, Eaton, dems.

Franklin.—Senate, Jas. Collins, dem. Commons, W. K. Martin, J. Bridges, dems.

Granville.—Senate, N. E. Caneday, dem. gain. Commons, Amis, Wiggins, Parham, feds., one fed. gain.

Northampton.—Senate, J. M. S. Rogers, dem. Commons, Gen. T. J. Person, dem., David A. Barnes, fed.

Anson.—Senate, Purdy Richardson, fed. Commons, Dunlap, Dargan, feds. Sheriff, Wilkins.

Guilford.—Senate, John A. Gilmer, fed. Commons, D. F. Caldwell, C. H. Wiley, Peter Adams, feds.

Rowan and Davie.—Senate, J. A. Lillington, fed.

Rowan.—Commons, Foard, Caldwell, feds., one fed. gain.

Washington and Tyrrell.—Senate, T. E. Pender, fed.

Washington.—Commons, E. W. Swanner, dem. gain.

Bertie.—Senate, Lewis Bond, fed. Commons, Joseph B. Cherry, P. H. Winston, feds.

Hertford.—Senate, Sessums, fed. Commons, K. Rayner, fed.

Gates and Chowan.—Senate, Henry Willey, fed.

Gates.—Commons, R. Gatlin, dem.

Chowan.—Commons, Bond, dem. gain.

Martin.—Commons, Mizzle, dem.

Moore and Montgomery.—Senate, A. R. Kelly, fed.

Moore.—Commons, Col. S. J. Person, dem.

Montgomery.—Commons, Zebedee Russell, fed.

Stanly.—Commons, Francis Locke, fed.

Pasquotank and Perquimans.—Senate, Wm. B. Shepard, fed.

Pasquotank.—Commons, Pool, fed

Perquimans.—Commons, Wilson, dem. gain.

Camden.—Commons, Boree, fed.

Lincoln.—Senate, John F. Hoke, dem. Commons, S. N. Stowe, H. Sherill, F. D. Reinhardt, R. Rankin, dems.

Burke.—Commons, Avery, dem., Walton, fed., 1 dem. gain.

Cleveland and Rutherford.—Senate, G. Bynum, fed.

Rutherford.—Commons, C. J. Webb, Jesse Sloan, feds.

Mecklenburg.—Senate, Green W. Caldwell, dem. Commons, J. K. Harrison, J. J. Williams, dems., E. C. Davidson, fed., one fed. gain.

Cabarrus and Stanly.—Senate, Rufus Barringer, fed.

Cabarrus.—Commons, Joseph Scott, John Skinpock, feds.

Beaufort and Hyde.—Senate, Allen Grist.

Beaufort.—Commons, Jesse Stubbs, Wm. H. Tripp, feds.

Hyde.—Commons, Sanderson, dem., 1 dem. gain.

Stokes and Forsythe.—Senate, Phillip Barrow, dem. Commons, Allen Flynt, Henry Marshall, and J. A. Waugh, all dems., 2 dem. gain.

Davidson.—Senate, Sam'l Hargrave, dem., 1 dem. gain. Commons, Jas. M. Leach, Alfred G. Foster, feds.

Rockingham.—Senate, D. W. Courts, dem. Commons, Horatio Kallum, T. Ruffin, Jr., dems.

Caswell.—Senate, G. Williamson, dem. Commons, S. P. Hill, David S. Johnson, dems.

Davie.—Commons, Douthet, fed., 1 fed. gain.

Nash.—Senate, John H. Drake, dem. Commons, Ford Taylor, dem.

Carteret and Jones.—Senate, Dr. Arendell, fed.

Carteret.—Commons, Pigott, fed.

Jones.—Commons, Simmons, fed.

Losses and Gains.

We have lost one Commoner in Columbus, one in Greene, one in Granville, one in Rowan, one in Mecklenburg, one in Davie—6.

We have gained one Senator in Granville, and one in Davidson—2. And one Commoner in Pitt, one in Chatham, one in Washington, one in Chowan, one in Perquimans, one in Burke, one in Orange, two in Stokes—9. Sixty-one Counties heard from.

Should no further change be made, the next Legislature will stand: In the Senate, 27 Democrats to 23 Whigs; in the House, 63 Democrats to 57 Whigs. A clear majority of 4 in the Senate and 6 in the House, making 10 on joint ballot. It is probable that it will not vary much from this.

Seven Days Later from Europe—Arrival of the Canada.

The Steamship Canada, arrived at New York on the 1st inst. She brings 125 passengers, and Liverpool dates up to the 20th July.

The American fleet was still off the port of Lisbon. There is no news indicating a settlement of the difficulties with Portugal.

The Queen of Spain has been delivered of a son, who survived only a few hours.

The war between Denmark and the Dutchies has again broken out. Russia has interfered in the matter in behalf of Denmark.

The repeal agitation in Ireland is very dead, and Conciliation Hall is closed.

The British Ministry show no disposition to resign.

The new American steamer Pacific, made her last trip from dock to dock in ten days and seventeen hours. The Cambria was 12 days in making the trip.

The news from France possesses no particular interest.

Later from Europe.

The steamer Cambria arrived at New York on the 6th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 27th and London to the 26th ult.

Hostilities have actually commenced between Denmark and the Duchies—the latter having been declared by the former in a state of blockade.

There was an action between a man of war and a German steamer on the 21st, in which the former suffered very seriously and was forced to retreat. The hostile armies at last dates were on the land, were face to face, and bloody conflicts momentarily looked for.

And as the king of Denmark intends a severe coercion and is strongly backed there remains no doubt that a severe and bloody conflict will ensue.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese having declined to accede to the demands of the American Minister, he had demanded his passports. In anticipation of leaving, he advertised his household furniture for sale.

The American squadron had sailed for Tangiers.

Mr. Clay, our Minister, intended to leave Lisbon on the 19th instant.

England.

The intelligence of the death of Gen. Taylor had reached England, and produced a great sensation. The leading journals of London, Liverpool, and other places, were devoting much space in their columns to a review of his character and exploits.

A large meeting of American citizens assembled in London, upon learning of his death, at which the American Minister presided. A series of highly patriotic resolutions were read and unanimously adopted, expressing their sense of regret and sympathy with the family and the country.

The political news of England possesses but little of general importance.

The Ministry have again been defeated in Parliament on two of their own measures, viz: the Jewish emancipation bill and the new marriage act.

The potato blight is said to have appeared both in England and Ireland. It is, however, in a mitigated form. Its effect, notwithstanding, is beginning to be felt severely in the corn market, although the coming crops present the prospect of an abundant harvest.

Mr. WILLIAM GORE, a very good Democrat, of Columbus county, owns 575 head of Sheep, and desires to know if any one else in the State of North Carolina, has as many? Come up, gentlemen, let us hear from you.

ROW AT CAPE MAY.—On Wednesday, the 31st of July, a considerable disturbance took place at Cape May. At a subscription "hop" given that evening at the Atlantic Hotel, a Baltimore gentleman received some insolent treatment and impertinent language from one of the colored servants of the hotel, in which the fellow was upheld by a gentleman from Philadelphia. Failing to obtain proper satisfaction after the conclusion of the ball, the gentleman knocked the servant down, upon which all the colored servants rushed in, and they, in their turn, were promptly knocked down and dragged out by the friends of the enraged Baltimorean, who retained possession of the field of battle, that is to say, the dining room and building pertaining to it. Everything has since resumed its accustomed quiet.

Arrival of the Cherokee.

Later from California—Three Millions of Gold Dust—California Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—9 P. M.

The steamer Cherokee arrived here this evening, from Chagres, with later dates from San Francisco.

The steamer California arrived at Penama with one million seven hundred thousand dollars worth of gold dust on freight. The Echo says that she has on board three millions in all.

Everything was quiet at San Francisco at the last dates, and gold was, if anything, more plentiful than at any previous period.

The market of San Francisco was languid, and no improvement in prices exhibited.

The Cherokee brings one hundred and eleven passengers.—*Tel. Cor. Baltimore Sun.*

For the Journal.

AUGUST 6th, 1850.

MESSRS. EDITORS—On Wednesday last, the 31st ult., I had the pleasure of witnessing the second examination of the pupils of Topsail Academy, being the close of the first scholastic year of ten months. The exercises of the day were opened at half-past nine o'clock, by prayer from the Principal, after which the smaller classes were examined in arithmetic; next the geography and grammar classes; and then astronomy; and afterwards the first and second Latin classes and a Greek class, closing at half-past twelve o'clock, at which time the company were all invited by the Principal and patrons of the School to the beautiful grove in front of the Academy, where they found a table spread with all kinds of refreshments, including lemonade in abundance, which suffered considerably on account of the extreme heat of the day. After a sumptuous repast, and a recess of an hour, the Board of Trustees met and appointed their officers for the ensuing year, passed some resolusions, and adjourned.

The examination commenced again at two o'clock, P. M., with the first and second classes in arithmetic; first and second classes in algebra; then declamation; after which there were three or four original speeches delivered, the subjects being: 1st, Disunion; 2d, Intemperance; 3d, Youth; and 4th, Our Country—all of which, I think, reflected credit upon their authors, and were delivered in a style of which few orators, even of mature years, need have been ashamed. I was present at the first examination and the close of the first session of this School, which I thought highly favorable, but on comparing it with the last, the progress of improvement, so far as I am permitted to judge, has exceeded my most sanguine expectations. And further: the examination of all the classes being conducted in a manner different from what we have been accustomed to seeing, proves that there is no deception in it—no attempt at show—but that all is real and substantial. The declamation was admitted to have been excellent, and peculiarly interesting. I will make no attempt at discrimination, nor do I wish to draw lines of distinction between those bright-eyed boys, they all did so well—all so far surpassed our expectations—but I must say that there was a few whose calm, dignified manner, elevated style, clear and distinct pronunciation and emphasizing, displayed so much talent and originality that they would have pleased and astonished the most fastidious observer; and from the present dawning I look forward to the time, not far distant, when Topsail Academy will turn out for College at least a few rare specimens, which, should their industry continue as at present, will thrill with joy the hearts of their parents and friends, and prove an ornament to the circle in which they may be destined to move.

In speaking of this School, I cannot leave the subject without paying a passing tribute to the high character and gentlemanly bearing of its Principal, Mr. JAMES H. BRENT, whose strenuous efforts and untiring industry, together with the very great interest which he has taken in the School, have made it what it is. I do not mean this as a mere compliment, or an attempt at flattery. Far from it. But we are sometimes drawn out to express what we feel, and I do so now when I say that I believe his qualifications, industry, and high moral character, entitle him to the kind consideration and respect of the community, and that the Board of Trustees were fortunate in procuring the services of so worthy a man.

TOPSAIL.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS—During the electioneering campaign which is just passed, I have heard many censures cast upon the Magistrates of the County for what has been represented as their extravagance in laying heavy taxes and allowing enormous extras to the public officers of our County; and also considerable abuse heaped upon the officers for receiving such extras. The first charge that I would notice is circulated in some portions of the County, and is to the effect that Sheriff FENNELL has heretofore failed either to collect the taxes out of poor people or to return them as insolvent, as required by law, and has then come before the Court and claimed an allowance of some twelve or fifteen hundred dollars, and the Justices, through their charity or liberality, have laid a tax and voted him the amount claimed. This is not so. The fact, as shown to the Court, was, that the amount of taxes received by the Sheriff from all sources was insufficient to meet the expenses to the amount asked. Now, as regards extra fees being allowed to officers when no extra services have actually been rendered, I am as much opposed to it, and would vote against it as soon as any one. But on the other hand, when extra services have been performed, and such services as are not "homogeneous," etc., I can see no good reason why the Magistrates of the County should be so severely censured for allowing a reasonable compensation in such cases.

In relation to the disbursing officer of this County, which has been the text for so much denunciation against the Justices, I think they can show good reason for the course which they have seen fit to pursue. Since the Sheriff has been made the disbursing officer, our County claims have been worth par all over the County, and with every individual in it, and we have not been shaved and swindled out of our rights as was the case previously. I have invariably found it the case in the Counties where I have been, that it is the generally prevailing opinion that the Sheriff is the proper person to disburse the County funds, and I have also found that in every County where the Sheriff officiates as County Trustee, all County claims are worth par and collectable forthwith—Now, as regards the three offices which the Sheriff of this County holds, and for his holding of which some of our friends have charged a lack of sense upon the County Court, I will briefly try to explain. First. He holds the office of Sheriff, which is in the gift of the people: Second, The Court, in its wisdom, has seen fit to appoint him County Trustee to disburse the County funds: Third, By an act of the last Legislature, it was made the duty of the Sheriff to collect the corporate taxes of the town of Wilmington, which, I understand, is worth the round sum of about five hundred dollars. Now, I ask, which of the three is in fault: the Sheriff for discharging his duty—or the Magistrates for enjoining it upon him—or the Legislature for making it the law?

A MAGISTRATE.

MOBILE, AUGUST 1.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GREAT WESTERN.—The Royal West India Mail Steamer Great Western, Commander Wolf, arrived at Mobile Point on the evening of the 20th ultimo, within two and a quarter days from Havana.

In the neighborhood of Kingston serious fears were entertained respecting the sugar crop, in consequence of the drought that had prevailed for some time. In other sections, however, the rains had been abundant and the yield of agricultural products would be immense. The coffee estates in Dry-harbor Mountains promised excellent crops.

THE COAST OF CUBA.—It is stated in a recent Madrid paper, that there are now cruising on the coast of Cuba 18 vessels, carrying 318 guns, besides five gun boats, with one gun each. This is said to comprise the entire Spanish navy, with the exception of a few vessels absent on service in the East Indies.

HYDROPHOBIA CURE.—In Paris, M. Bouisson cures hydrophobia by the vapor bath raised to about 107 degress 36 seconds. Dogs, wolves and foxes, in which this disease develops itself spontaneously, never perspire.

For the Journal.

RICHLAND ACADEMY, ONSLOW COUNTY, N C., July, 1850.

The annual examination in this institution took place on the 25th and 26th instant, and on Saturday, the 27th, a public exhibition of the students.—There was a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen present. The exercises of the day commenced with religious service; singing by the assembly.

"While we with fear and hope survey
This youthful, blooming throng,
And little know th' eventful way
Their steps may pass along.

"One day is as a thousand years
Eternal God to thee;
And present to thine eye appears
Their whole futurity.

"Thou seest temptation's subtle thread,
Or torture's fiery test:—
'Mid scenes of pleasure, or of dread,
Screen thou th' unguarded breast.

"Saviour! through each portentious change
And dangers yet untrod;
Where'er they rest, where'er they range,
Be thou their present God!"

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. JEFFERSON.

After which, Mr. L. G. WOODWARD, A. M., (Principal of the Academy,) introduced the Speakers in their turn. The audience were highly entertained and interested with well arranged addresses from many of the students, whose eyes seemed to glow from the importance of the occasion, and the proficiency they had made in their studies. The most sanguine hopes of those present were far surpassed. The parents and guardians felt that their children and wards reflected honor upon them. All things passed off so well, that an intelligent physician remarked that "the proceedings of the day had immortalized the institution and teachers for at least one generation."

The next session of this School will commence on the 23d of September next, and the services of a competent Assistant has been secured, (viz: T. J. WHITAKER, Esq.,) who, during the last session, gave entire satisfaction to the patrons and friends of the institution.

At three o'clock P. M., "Richland Division of the Sons of Temperance," accompanied by "Sons" from neighboring Divisions, assembled at their room and formed a procession, in rich and full regalia, and proceeded to the Methodist Church, where a temperance ode was sung, and prayer made to the Throne of Grace by the Chaplain; whereupon Col. HUMPHREY introduced L. G. WOODWARD, Esq., as orator of the day, whose eloquence and sublimity of thought enchanted the listening multitude in sweets above the charms of song.

Mr. JOHN A. AVIRETT, Jr., also addressed the meeting, in which he set forth many statistical facts in regard to alcholic liquors, &c. Thus passed off the 27th of July, 1850, at Richlands, N. C. K.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

Sixteen Cars Demolished—Several Men and Hundreds of Cattle Killed.

We are indebted to a gentleman who arrived this afternoon from New York, for the following particulars of a terrible disaster on the New York and Erie Railroad, which occurred about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

As a freight train of twenty-two cars, heavily loaded with live stock from the West, was crossing an iron bridge over a small stream, three miles west of the mouth of the Lackawaxen creek, the bridge gave way, and although the locomotive got over safely, the tender and fifteen cars were precipitated into the ravine, which was sixty feet wide and twenty-five feet deep.

The ravine was completely filled up by the wrecks of the cars and animals. The sixteenth car was reared on end, on the top of the heap of ruins. The cars which went over are said to have contained about 100 head of cattle, 250 hogs, and 750 sheep; in all about 1100 animals. The cars, which were going very rapidly, were completely shattered to pieces, killing or wounding hundreds of the animals.

The conductor of the train, two brakemen, and two drovers, were buried in the ruins. The first was soon extricated alive, though badly wounded. Two or three of the others could be seen among the ruins and were able to converse for an hour or two. One of them was finally gored by an ox, and another also appeared to be dead, when our informant left on the cars at 4 P. M.

Another was still alive and calling for assistance. Drink was handed down to him, but he was buried so deep that there was little chance of his being got out alive.

Some of the animals were unhurt, but the great mass of them were killed or horribly mangled, having their horns and legs broken, and being wounded in various ways by their struggling among themselves.

The trains from the East and West, which met at the place of the accident, exchanged passengers.

About two hundred men were engaged yesterday afternoon in clearing away the ruins, and endeavoring to extricate the men and animals.

Phil. Evening Bulletin, 2d inst.

MAJOR WALTER GWYNN.—We stated on Saturday that Maj. Walter Gwinn, the Engineer of the James River and Kanawha Company, had been appointed Engineer of the new No Carolina Central Railroad. We understand that the Major will not leave the James River Company, but will only give a general direction to the North Carolina Railroad, at times when he can well be spared from his duties on the James River Canal. For his whole time and service in North Carolina, he was offered a salary of $5,000. This he declined—and for his occasional services in the neighboring State he receives a reduced sum as compensation.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

BITING A MAN'S TONGUE OFF.—Two black men, called George Sefus and Bill Miles, were engaged in an affray, on Thursday, in the Fifth ward, N. York, and from hard words got to blows; a clinch ensued, and Sefus seized Miles by the throat until he choked his tongue out, and seizing it with his teeth, bit it off near the base, taking the whole of the negro's tongue, so that the poor fellow could only make a grumbling noise when attempting to speak. The articulation of words was entirely gone.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS IN CONGRESS.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that the reason Congress is in no hurry to pass the appropriation bills, is that their own pay is not yet involved. There is an unexpended balance sufficient for the pay of Congress for one or two months. The sailors' wives, who are waiting for their half pay, will have to wait, probably, till the patriotic pockets of the members are in danger, then a bill will be rushed through in haste.

THE CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The harvest throughout the country is now finished, and we are satisfied that the amount of wheat produced is greater than ever before. In the Western States, where corn has heretofore been the principal crop, an immense amount of wheat has been grown this year. In Missouri alone, the surplus is estimated at five hundred thousand bushels, and this is one of the smallest wheat growing States. The corn crop has suffered somewhat in almost every direction, in consequence of drought, but that occurred before the grain began to form, and should the month of August prove favorable, a greater amount of corn will be raised than ever before known. All the crops suffered considerably which fell in the course of the late gale, which swept from Cape Fear to the Northern Lakes, but that is comparatively, a small portion of the great territory devoted to agriculture.

The cotton and sugar crops suffered greatly in consequende of the late spring, and the many overflows to which it has been subjected. Indeed, from all we can gather, it is probable that both these crops will fall far below the average, and it is possible they may be even below those of last year. In Texas alone have those crops escaped the disaster to which in the other Southern States they have been subjected. A large portion of the most productive lands in that State have this year been devoted to the production of sugar cane, and it is probable that Texas will be one of the principal States in the production of sugar.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Revenues from duties of the past fiscal year are not yet fully made up at the treasury, but it is believed that they will be found to exceed forty-one millions of dollars.

Meeting of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company held their Annual Meeting in Pittsboro', on Thursday, the 18th of July.

On motion, Isaac Clegg, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. J. Jackson appointed Secretary.

Messrs. F. J. Hill, N. A. Stedman, and DeRosset were appointed a Committee to ascertain whether or not there was a sufficiency of stock represented legally to constitute a meeting; who reported that to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, there was required to be present a representation of stock to the amount of 322 votes, and that there was represented in the meeting to the amount of 401 votes. Which report was concurred in.

On motion of John H. Haughton, it was resolved, that the State be allowed a representation in this meeting.

On motion, it was further resolved, that every Stockholder present, having one share of Stock, should be allowed one vote in this meeting.

Benton and Foote.

The Report of the Committee on the outrage of BENTON and FOOTE, in the Senate, in April last, after reciting the prominent facts, almost identically as given in the papers at the time, goes on as follows:—

After giving this narrative of the proceedings in question, the committee feel bound to say that the whole scene was most discreditable to the Senate.

Its origin must be traced directly to the violation of that rule or order which forbids all personalities, which, though it allows the member to speak with the utmost freedom of the measure or subject before the Senate, does not allow any digression in order to arraign the motives or assail the character of any other member who advocates or opposes it. This rule is not founded merely in conventional decorum, or that natural courtesy which prompts men to avoid what is painful or unpleasant to others. Neither is it only because of the dignity of the body that "reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words" are forbidden to be spoken. It is required, for the freedom and purity of legislation, that such a rule should be made and strictly enforced. As no deliberative assembly can deserve the name which is overawed by violence, so the deliberations of such a body, to be free, must not be disturbed, or checked by personalities of language which are even more painful to the generous mind than violence itself, from which not only the timid but the sensitive shrink, and which prompt men of impetuous character to quick and passionate resentment.

To preserve the judgment undisturbed, freedom of thought unawed, and due liberty of speech unchecked, it must not be allowed that one member should denounce another's motives or arraign his character for anything said or done within or without the Senate chamber.

If it should happen that the conduct of a member prove to be infamous, he may be expelled as unworthy the association of the body. If he utters mischievous opinions in the Senate, they may be controverted and their ill tendencies there exposed. But from mere personal assaults, nothing but evil can flow. They lower the dignity and character of the body, disturb its decorum and harmony, overawe its deliberations, impede its business, destroy its usefulness, and tend to introduce the law of force in the place of reason and the law of parliament. Still worse, is actual personal conflict between members. "A blow struck in the House of Commons," said the Earl of Ancrum, "is a blow struck at the whole Commons of England." If the assault endangers life it rises to a great degree of enormity, and in a Republic of which law and order are the mainsprings, it must shock and outrage the moral sense of the public as well as the Senate in the highest degree.

It is much to be regretted that the Senate has for some time past, and, until very recently, departed in its practice from the strict rules of order in debate, and tolerated personalities, which were increasing in frequency and violence. This neglect of its own rules may in some degree palliate, but can in no wise justify or excuse the personalities which led to the scene of disorder and violence into which the committee have been directed to inquire. They rejoice that the late presiding officer of the Senate, after a careful inquiry into the rules of the body, announced it to be his duty and his purpose, as it is the right of every member, promptly to check all such disturbances of order.

The application to the question before them of the principles and considerations which the committee have stated, is a painful duty, but one which they must perform without favor or prejudice.

In the first place, they report to the Senate, as their unanimous opinion, that Mr. Foote is entirely innocent of any design or desire to assassinate Mr. Benton. But they are bound to say, that at various times during the present session, Mr. Foote, without any sufficient provocation, so far as the committee are informed, indulged in personalities towards Mr. Benton of the most offensive and insulting character, such as were calculated to arouse the fiercest resentment of the human bosom. These were suffered by Mr. Benton for a long time with great forbearance.

On the 26th of March last they were renewed; and, on this occasion, Mr. Benton manifested his resentment with much violence. On the succeeding day he re-criminated, in language equally personal, disorderly and abusive. He complained that the Senate permitted such outrages, and announced his purpose, if the Senate did not protect him in future, to redress the wrong, cost what it might.

On the 17th of April last, Mr. Foote spoke again, and used the language which is set forth in the narrative of the committee. This language the committee consider personal and offensive, because its application to Mr. Benton could not be misunderstood, and because, in effect and by implication, it charged him with being a calumniator. That Mr. Foote was not promptly called to order by the presiding officer, or some member of the Senate, must have been owing to the fact that the collocation of the passages in the speech was such that the personality was not immediately perceived. Indeed the application of the term "calumniator" to Mr. Benton was not made until the moment when the disorder arose. At that point, in the remarks of Mr. Foote, Mr. Benton left his seat and proceeded towards Mr. Foote in the manner already mentioned. He was not armed, nor does it appear that he ever has carried arms, but the contrary. This, however, it is believed, was not known to Mr. Foote.

What his intention was, the committee have not been able to ascertain by direct testimony; but they cannot avoid the inference, from all the circumstances, that he intended either to make a personal assault upon Mr. Foote or to intimidate him. His manner, coupled with his previous declarations, was certainly such as to justify Mr. Foote in the belief that the first was his intention, as it evidently did excite such apprehensions in the minds of many, if not most all, of the Senators who witnessed it. Mr. Foote then left his seat, without advancing towards Mr. Benton, but in fact placing himself further from him, and, though he drew a deadly weapon, he did not present it, and readily gave it up when demanded of him. No blow was struck—no shot fired—but there was imminent danger that the Senate chamber would be the scene of a deadly and criminal encounter.

The committee cannot too strongly condemn the practice of wearing arms in the Senate chamber.

Ours should be the deliberations of peace, patriotism, and wisdom: uninterrupted by personalities, uncontrolled by force, untimidated by preparations for deadly conflict. Senators should rely for defence upon the Senate, whose high duty it is to protect its members from injury or insult, and whose practice should furnish a perfect guaranty of such protection. A different course would convert the halls of legislation into bloody arenas, and destroy the value, if not the existence, of the institutions from which spring our glory and our good.

The committee have searched the precedents, and find that no similar scene has ever been witnessed in the Senate of the United States. Personal conflict has, on several occasions, occured in the House of Representatives and in the British House of Commons. In the former body, no punishment has ever been inflicted, the House being satisfied with the atonement of an ample apology. In the British Parliament, the House, in one case, comitted a member to the Tower for striking another; but, in general, they have proceeded no further than to put the offending member in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and their decision has been made upon view, and not after the report of a committee.

In the present case, under all the circumstances, the committee forbear to recommend any action to the Senate. They hope that the strong condemnation of the personalities which led to threatened violence, their censure of the attempt, by a member, to avenge himself in the presence of the Senate, and of the practice of carrying arms in the Senate chamber, will be a sufficient rebuke, and a warning not unheeded in future. Should this hope prove vain, and similar scenes of violence again occur, they cannot doubt that the Senate will enforce prompt, stern, and effectual punishment.

Paddy, attending a "Broad-brim" convention for the first time, was much astonished and puzzled withal at the manner of worship. Having been told that the "brethren spake even as they were moved by the Spirit," he watched the proceedings with increasing disgust for their "haythen way ov worship," till one young Quaker rose and commenced solemnly:—

"Brethren, I have married"—

"The divil ye hev!" interrupted Pat—Quaker sat down in confusion, but the spirit moving Pat no further, the young man mustered courage and broke ground again:—

"Brethren, I have married a daughter of the Lord"—

"The divil ye hev that!" said Pat, "but it'll be a long, long while before iver ye'll see *your father-in-law*."

From the New Orleans Picayune, July 31.
From Texas.

By the arrival of the steamship Palmetto, we have received files of Galveston papers to the 27th inst.

There seems to be great excitement respecting the boundary question, but no decided measures have yet been taken.

The San Antonio Ledger, speaking of the approaching extra session of the Legislature, says:

"The crisis has arrived in which it has become necessary to assume and maintain a firm position, or sacrifice those rights which she has ever claimed."

Such is the decisive language which we hear from every portion of the country.

The News states that evidence has been taken relative to the outrage committed by the United States Dragoons at Fredericksburg, by burning a storehouse, with merchandize in it, and the records of Gillespie county. This evidence has proved the truth of the account heretofore given. The party of soldiers numbered twenty or twenty-five, and were headed by Sergeant John F. Smith, 2d Dragoons.—The public is anxiously looking for the impartial administration of our laws in this case of unprecedented outrage.

In regard to the crops we find the following extract of a letter, dated Brenham, July 16:

"The prospect of the crop of corn and cotton is moderate—both are very late. The rains have ceased, and should the dry weather, which has just set in, continue, the crop will be cut quite short. The caterpillar has made its appearance on one or two farms."

From Columbus, Colorado county, July 17th, a person writes that "crops of corn are very fine, and cotton looks well, but it is backward." The picking season will not commence until a month later than usual.

A letter, dated Huntsville, July 26, says:

"The crops, both of corn and cotton, are very backward. Frost will certainly come upon us ere all the cotton can possibly mature, even if the planters shall be fortunate enough to escape the ravages of the worm."

The Western (San Antonio) Texian gives the following Indian news:

"On the night of the 3d instant, a party of Indians stole from the rancho of Mr. Lay, four miles from Seguin, nine horses; also, on the same night, from Mr. Odin, six miles below Seguin, on the Guadalupe, seven horses. Also, from Mr. Erskine, living in the neighborhood of Seguin, a number of horses—the exact number we have been unable to ascertain. On the evening of the 7th, the horses of Mr. Kesiah, living on the Cibolo, about three miles below the Sulphur Springs, were driven off. The citizens living about the Springs were gathering on the morning of the 8th to pursue them. On Sunday, the 7th, the Indians were on the Coleto, and on Monday a party of 15 or 20 men, from the neighborhood of Seguin, crossed the Coleto on the trail, in hot pursuit. It is probable they will join the party from the Springs, and pursue them together.

"On Monday last an express arrived here, who reported that on Friday, the 5th inst., two parties of Indians were committing depredations on the Cibolo, about forty-five miles above this place. One party of fifteen had attacked the rancho of Mr. Cassiano, killed one man and drove off the horses. Another party of six or seven had, when seen, a drove of horses, the majority of which, it is supposed, belonged to Mr. James Peacock.

"We learn also that a party have been seen between this city and the Cibolo, on their way up the country, with a large number of horses.

"On the 8th inst., Lt. Underwood, with thirteen men, left Fort Merrill to escort the mail rider to Laredo, and on the evening of the same day met a party of Indians on the Nueces, who fired on him from the opposite side of the river. He immediately crossed over and dispersed them. On the 12th inst., when within about thirty-five miles of Laredo, he met a party of nine Indians, well mounted, who fired upon him with guns and arrows, which being returned, a sharp conflict ensued, which lasted about half an hour, when the Indians retreated. The condition of Lieut. Underwood's horses not permitting a charge, he dismounted his men and fought on foot. Lieut. Underwood had one man killed and seven wounded, among whom was Lieut. Underwood himself. One of the wounded men died a few days after at Fort McIntosh. The Indians lost one man killed and four or five wounded—one very seriously if not mortally. During the skirmish one horse and one mule strayed away, which were doubtless carried off by the Indians. We learn that the mail was also lost."

The Nueces Valley, of the 13th inst., says:

"On the 8th inst. our citizens were thrown into an alarm by a report which reached town that the Indians had made their appearance near the Tuloso Rancho, fifteen miles from this place. They came across three Mexicans in the prairie, killed one and put the other two to flight. They passed near the Oso Rancho, eight miles from here, driving a large cabalada, and steered their course for the Nueces.—By the direction they came, they must be from the Lower Rio Grande. Capt. Humphreys immediately despatched an express to Fort Merrill, communicating the facts to the commander at that post."

The Hon. R. E. Clemens, of Cameron county, arrived here last Tuesday, via Fort Merrill from San Antonio. From him we learn that Col. Hardee and his command, consisting of four mounted companies two of dragoons and two of rangers—had arrived at Fort Merrill, and will make the contemplated scout, according to Gen. Brooke's order, in a few days.—These troops, we understand, are to be kept in active service in scouring the country between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers until the Indians, who are now infesting that section of country, are killed or dispersed.

News reached here this morning that a very large body of Indians attacked a party of mustangers while chasing mustangs, on Monday last, near the Loma Blanca, seventy-five miles from Corpus Christi, and killed seven persons dead on the ground, the bodies of which have been found and buried, besides two that are missing, supposed to have been killed or taken prisoners. Several are wounded.

Mr. James who arrived here from Victoria on Saturday last, informs us that he learned at Goliad, that seven persons had been killed by the Indians a few days previous, on the east side of the San Antonio river, some six or eight miles above the Cibolo, on the San Antonia and Goliad road.

The Victoria Advocate of the 19th says:

"A letter from Judge Gamble, of San Patricio, informs us that an engagement took place on the 8th inst. at a place called Olmer, about sixty miles West of San Patricio, between thirteen Mexicans belonging to the ranchio of Judge Love, and a party of Camanche Indians. The Mexicans were out mustanging. About four o'clock in the evening they were attacked by about twenty Indians, whom they succeeded in beating back about two thousand yards; three of their own number being wounded and four Indians killed. The Indians being then reinforced, a large body (about eighty) having in the meantime come up with about four hundred horses, renewed the attack, a portion on horseback and the balance on foot acting as infantry. The Mexicans dismounted, and seeking the shelter of the woods, prepared for a desperate resistance. The Indians charged with great boldness, and a hand to hand fight ensued, in which nine of the Mexicans were killed."

From a gentleman just in from the West the Washington Lone Star learns that the crops in the Colorado Valley are more favorable than they have been for many preceding seasons. On the San Marcos, Guadalupe, and San Antonio rivers, the prospect of an abundant harvest is every where manifest.

The Nueces Valley, published at Corpus Christi, says that never have the people in that vicinity realized such crops as during the present season. The corn is equal to any grown in the South. Several persons who have planted the Irish potato this year have succeeded beyond their most distant expectations. Capt. Dix planted on his place, seven miles above Corpus Christi, less than one barrel of potatoes as an experiment, which has yielded sixty-six bushels. They are a very large potato, and will compare with any raised at the North. Besides the potato they have many other kinds of vegetables.

The Houston Telegraph says that preparations are in progress in all parts of the State, for a grand expedition to the gold region that has been discovered in Northern Texas, not far from the ruins of the celebrated city of Grand Quivira. Gold mines have been found all along the great chain of mountains extending from the sources of the Arkansas and Platte rivers by Santa Fe, to the Puerco. Immense excavations are shown along the feet of these mountains, and the ruins of vast cities indicate that these mines were once worked by millions of people. The geographical formations, of this region are so similar to the gold regions of California, that they appear to be identical, and contain similar deposits of the precious metals. These facts have been made known throughout Texas, and the Telegraph would not be surprised to find that the emigration to the gold region of Texas, in the ensuing autumn, should exceed the emigration to California. All along the Indian frontier, and throughout the interior of the State, the notes of preparation are sounding, and thousands may be found wending their way to Northern Texas in the course of two or three months. The excitement in regard to this expedition has perhaps never been equalled.

POPULATION OF LINCOLNTON.—The following is an official table of the population of our town, taken to the 1st of June last. In 1829, it was 350; and in 1840, it was 824—increase in 20 years, 641; in 10 years, 167.

White.			*Black.*	
Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.
286	257	543	225	217
	286			225
Whites,	543		Blacks,	442
			Whites,	543
			Free N,	6
Total population,				991

The last legislature extended the incorporation *one mile* each way from the court house, with certain restrictions—should this be observed in the above, we must add 88—38 whites and 50 blacks, not crossing Clark's creek or the river. The population of the county, will be over 6000, we think. The county embraces over 300 square miles.—*Courier.*

SUPERIOR COURT.—Arrangements of the Judges for the Fall terms (1850) of the Superior Court.

1 Edenton,	Judge CALDWELL.
2 Newbern,	" ELLIS.
3 Raleigh,	" BAILEY.
4 Hillsborough,	" MANLY.
5 Wilmington,	" BATTLE.
6 Salisbury,	" SETTLE.
7 Morganton,	" DICK.

FROM FORT LARAMIE.—We have been shown a letter from an officer of the army, dated Fort Laramie, June 20, 1850, from which we are privileged to make the following extract respecting the emigration of California:

"To form any correct conception of the emigration to California, across the prairies, it is necessary to be on the ground. History presents no parallel. Thirty-five thousand persons have already passed this point, and there are some ten thousand still behind. The number of wagons is some where near eight thousand. The cholera has made its appearance, and two hundred have been buried. This is no great mortality, taking into consideration the utter destitution of many, the want of prairie knowledge, &c. The amount of rascality on the road is almost beyond belief; there is hardly a crime that has not been perpetrated, from murder down. * * * Fort Hall has been abandoned, and the garrison sent into California."—*National Intelligencer.*

NEW COTTON.—Col. Blake, a planter of Dallas county, has sent to the editor of the Selma Reporter two open bolls of cotton. The Colonel has plenty more opened. This was about the 25th instant.—From what we have recently learnt about the improvement of the growing crop, we begin to think we shall have to change the opinion expressed a month ago, that not a bale of new cotton would be received here before the 1st of September.

Mobile Tribune.

HON. HENRY A. WISE.—This gentleman is a candidate in Accomac county, for the Reform Convention of Virginia, and, according to the Snow Hill Shield, is bitterly opposed by some of the leading democrats of the county. At a meeting at Temperanceville, on Saturday last, an altercation occurred between him and Mr. David Wallop, an influential democrat. The Shield says:

"After some angry words between them, Mr. Wise is said to have made some reckless declaration in reference to Mr. Wallop, and the motives which prompted his course, which Mr. Wallop pronounced a 'd—d lie,' upon which Mr. Wise, though the aggressor, dealt him a blow, which would probably have cost Wise his life, but for the interference of bystanders, who prevented further difficulty. Wallop is still unredressed—and as both are men of high mettle, 'the end is not yet.'"

SICKNESS IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives a statement showing the average of deaths per day, by cholera and other diseases, as reported by the Board of Health, from the 1st to the 30th of June, which sums up as follows:

	Cholera.	Other diseases.	Total.
Week ending July 9	266	142	408
" " " 16	197	243	440
" " " 23	196	219	415
" " " 30	116	230	346
	775	834	1609

It is shown by this statement that the average of deaths per day, for the week ending July 16th, was 28 of cholera, and 63 of all diseases; for the week ending 23d, the average per day was 28 of cholera, and 59 of all diseases; for the week ending 30th, it was 17 of cholera, and 50 of all diseases.

SINGULAR VEGETABLE PHENOMENON.—The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, gives the following account of a singular vegetable phenomenon:

"About this time last year, the cane upon several Islands in the rivers of East Tennesse, was discovered to be producing small grains, which very much resembled rye, both as to size and shape. It grew in heads and was covered with chaff, like that of wheat. The production was then considered remarkable, and so unusual that not even "the oldest inhabitant" had ever seen anything of the kind.—The conjectures respecting the cause of the appearance of this unusual grain were very numerous—many persons (and some of them skilled in botanic learning) supposed that the cane had, by some means, been inoculated with wheat.

"This year we are told that the cane throughout East Tennessee is bearing in almost incredible quantities the same grain. At some places it would not be difficult to collect as much as twenty-five or thirty bushels per acre. Some persons owning cane lands have already gathered large quantities of the grain, which they find makes a flour equal in appearance to that of wheat, and equally as palatable when cooked in the form of cakes, &c. Hogs and fowls eat the grain as it falls from the cane, with the same greediness that they devour any other small grain. Another remarkable feature about the matter is, that so soon as the grain begins to mature the cane begins to die, and the indications now are that all the cane in East Tennessee will die out this season.

"It has been suggested to us that the farmers, by collecting this seed, might sow it upon their woodlands, and thus have excellent cane pastures for their stock, as there can be little doubt but that the grain will germinate, especially in moist lands.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) Register says: In the adjoining county of Jefferson, there resides John Vanhooser, now in the one hundred and twenty-second years of his age. Until recently, he was in the habit of walking to and from town on calls of business, a distance of five or six miles, without experiencing fatigue. He is a German by birth, but emigrated to this country about one hundred years since. He was in several of the most important battles of our revolution. He voted for General Washington for President of the United States, and boasts that he has never failed at any election for President from that time till the present to vote. We understand that recently one of his daughters, a lass of eighty years of age, paid him a visit, and found the old gentleman in his usual health. We doubt if another such case of longevity can be found in the United States.

UNION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The fifth and last number of an excellent series of numbers which appeared in the Boston Post, entitled "The Re-union of the National Democracy on the Baltimore Platform" concludes as follows:

The administration of this country, to be well and safely guided for the whole Union, must be in the hands of the National Democracy. Discord, disaster, and premature death in high places, in the mysterious dispensations of Providence, have uniformly followed in the train of the occasional success of the opposite party. The way is open to a safe return of the country to that course which, for more than forty out of fifty years of her administration under the Constitution, has been guided by the landmarks laid down by Jefferson and fixed by its Democratic expounders; and no true Democrat, in this crisis, and with the glorious future that is opening upon us, should be found wanting to himself, his party, or his country. That duty, we firmly believe, he can fulfil only by laying aside all personal considerations, all sectional jealousies, all criminations of the past or the present, and resolving that for the future his governing principle shall be THE UNION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, *North, West and South*, UPON THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM, FOR THE SALVATION OF THE UNION.

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.—The register of the Treasury gives the expenditures of the government, from April 1st to June 30th, at $12,551,787 21, and the receipts as follows: From customs, $9,342,172 58; lands 354,743 76; loan of 1847 (Treasury notes funded.) 358.950 00; miscellaneous sources, 784,418 77—total, $10,840,285 11. The Treasurer also shows that the amount of funds subject to his draft in the different depositories, &c., on the 22d of July, was $10,198,916 91, of which there was at Washington $116,428 00; Boston 2.324.046 31; New-York 3.393,948,65; Philadelphia 871.593 35; Charleston 108.210 73; New Orleans 141,029 66; St. Louis 184,875 44; Buffalo 16,288 28; Baltimore 76,684 15; Richmond 165 07; Norfolk 4,844 70; Wilmington, N. C., 8,557 29; mint of the U. S. Philadelphia, 2,341,150 00. The Treasury notes outstanding, on the 1st instant amounted to $323,289 31.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—We have just learned of some facts which go far to show the utter falsity of Professor Webster's confession as to the disposition of Dr. Parkman's body, and by which he attempted to show his want of premeditation in the killing. A student at the Medical College has, this morning, for the first time, disclosed that at the time of the murder, while he was in the dissecting room entry, he distinctly heard sounds of something being dragged under the stairs, leading to Professor Webster's lower laboratory—which he has now no doubt were thus produced by the descent of Dr. Parkman's body. An examination of the sink in the upper laboratory, described by Prof. Webster as the one he used for the dismemberment of the body, demonstrates its positive incapacity for the purpose, it being of very small size. And furthermore, the hand-hose which Prof. Webster speaks of in a letter of explanation to the Council, as used by him to convey water to said sink, was this morning measured by officer O. H. Spurr, and found to be a couple of feet too short for that object.

Boston Transcript, July 31st.

THE OLDEST REPUBLIC ON EARTH.—The American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Irving, giving a sketch of his visit to San Marina, a small Republic in Italy, between the Po and the Adriatic. The territory of this State is only forty miles in circumference, and its population about 70,-000. The Republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and discords which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent chosen every six months by the representatives of the people, (sixty six in number,) who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses are neat, the fields well cultivated: on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effect of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT PARIS DURING 1848.—8,796 marriages were contracted; between bachelors and maidens 7,295; between bachelors and widows 465; between widowers and maidens 799; and between widowers and widows, 242.

The number of births was 32,891; that of deaths, 30,088; the former exceeding the latter by 2,803.

Among the births, 16,923 were males, and 15,968 females. 22.068 of these children were born in, and 10.823 out of, wedlock.

Among the deaths, 15.822 were males, and 14.266 females: 18,032 died at their residences, 10,165 at the civic hospitals, 1,174 at the military hospitals, 152 in prison, and 564 corpses were deposited in the *Morgue*, to which the bodies of the unknown persons found dead, from whatever cause, are brought. Of this last number (564) 513 were men, and only 51 were females.

THE MINUTE GUN AT SEA.—We learn that the royal mail steam ship Canada, when about four hours out from Liverpool, met the Niagara, with the flag of the United States at half mast at the fore. As the Canada appeared in sight, the Niagara commenced firing minute guns. The two vessels then approached within speaking distance, and the mournful intelligence of the President's death was communicated to those on board the Canada. The news would be in London, probably on the evening of the 20th, only eleven days after his decease, and without any previous warning of his illness.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

"Night throw her mantle o'er the world, and pin'd it with a star." Tasty, wasn't she?

LINES OF STEAMERS.—The California mail steamers are now paying a fair revenue to the government; and the per annum income is, from the mails, estimated at not less than $500,000. Taking May for an example, they now yield $350,000. It is proposed now, and the belief is that it would pay, to establish lines of steamers to Africa as urged by us the other day, and a line to Marseilles and Constantinople, one to Rio, Buenos Ayres, &c., one from Panama to Valparaiso, and one from San Francisco to China. Should all this be done, a large sum could be deducted from our annual Naval expenses. Great Britain is interested in not less than 125 steamers, most of them engaged in carrying the mail to almost every part of the civilized world. It is now proposed to extend the Oriental line to New Australia, from Panama to San Francisco, and from Canton to Shanghai. We must keep pace with our great commercial rival, and there is no difficulty in doing this, if enterprise is properly encouraged by the general government.—*N. Y. Express.*

A DARING FEAT.—Our new flag staff, of whose beauty we Salem people are beginning to feel quite proud, had not been up more than three or four days, when one of the numerous kite-flying troop of boys, who take their pleasure upon the common at this season of the year, had the misfortune to lodge his kite upon the out-spread wings of the eagle at the summit of the staff. During the attempt to dislodge it the string broke, and the kite was left in a very palpable "fix," being any thing but a decoration to its place.

There it stayed, however, for several days, and any attempt to get it down was looked upon and talked of as impracticable. Such was not the opinion of a boy named Burnham, about thirteen years old, who thought he could get it. With him it was no sooner thought than done. He started up that smooth pole as if it were a gentle ascent, and in a short time he had climbed up to the cross-trees.—Here he made a short halt, and holding on with one hand, he stooped over and untied his shoes, which he had began to find an incumbrance. A couple of kicks sent them to terra firma, and he started to finish his ascent. Up he went, and finally actually reached the top. Here he very cooly took out his knife, cut the twine which confined the kite, and, having made all clear, came down in safety to the ground.

We call it something of a feat for a boy of thirteen years to go up *a bare pole of about one hundred and fifty feet in height*, with no other assistance than his hands and feet.—*Salem Observer.*

MARRIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 1st inst., by Rev. ADAM GILCHRIST, Mr. CHAS. RUFF, to Mrs. ELIZABETH NEFTZEL.

In Fayetteville, on the 1st inst., by Rev. C. H. PRITCHARD, Mr. W. F. MOORE, to Miss SARAH J., daughter of the late CONSTANT JOHNSON.

In Bladen county, on the 23d ult., Mr. THOS. ROBESON, to Miss LUCY J. GILLISPIE, all of Bladen.

In Sampson county, on the 18th ult., by the Rev JOHN L. CLIFTON, Mr. CALVIN BOYETTE, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Mr. EARLEY MCCULLEN.

DIED.

In this town on Sunday Morning last, THEOPHILUS, infant son of the late Rev. T. HUGGINS, aged 6 months.

In this county, on the 22d ult., Mrs. ANN HENDERSON, consort of DANIEL HENDERSON, in the fiftieth year of her age. Mrs. HENDERSON was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church for some seventeen years, and in that connection, and with the hope of the christian, finished her pilgrimage, and is gone to receive her reward. "They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."—*Com.*

In this town, on the 30th ult., Mrs. CLARISSA JONES, wife of WM. G JONES, aged 34 years.

In this town, on the 31st ult., in the 56th year of his age, Capt. JOSHUA H. TOOMER.

In Fayetteville, on the 31st. ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH L. SHEMWELL, aged 19 years, consort of Mr. P. SHEMWELL, and daughter of Mr. GEO. W. MCDONALD.

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 23d ult., EMMA, infant daughter of Mr. ISHAM BLAKE.

In Eutaw, Ala., on the 18th ult., Col. ALEX. GRAHAM, formerly of Cheraw, S. C., and a native of Cumberland Co., N. C.

In Anson county, Mrs. MARGARET MCCORQUDALE, in her 67th year.

In this county, on the 3d inst., of billious fever, Mrs. MARY E. BALLENTON, wife of WILLIAM T. BALLENTON, in the 15th year of her age. She was a pious lady, and a member of the Methodist Church. She has left a loving husband, a mother and a father, to mourn her death.—*Com.*

In Georgetown, D. C., on the 2d inst., at the residence of Hon. WM. S. ASHE, SARAH GREEN, youngest daughter of WILLIAM S. and SARAH ASHE, aged 3 years and 9 months.

On Moore's Creek, in this county, on the 2d inst., ALEXANDER JACKSON, son of ALEXANDER and MARTHA HERRING, aged 17 years, 1 months, and 21 days.

One of the most heartless displays of political feeling we ever heard of took place when Sir Robert Peel was on his death bed. A wealthy farmer of Suffolk county caused the bells of the parish of Burges St. Mary to ring a merry peal. In another place a landholder sent the crier round with the news "that the farmers' enemy" was at the point of death.

The White House, at Washington, is said to be so unhealthy a place of residence, that Mr. Fillmore has hired for the season a small house at Georgetown.

Commercial.

FAYETTEVILLE, Auguts 6.—Cotton 12¼ to 12¾. Flour 6 50 to $7 10. Corn 80c.—*Observer.*

CHARLESTON, Aug. 7th.—COTTON.—There was a good deal of activity in the Cotton market yesterday, the sales having reached fully 3100 bales, taken almost exclusively for foreign account. There was more regularity in prices than on the preceding day, and a decline of ¼ to ⅛c. was established in prices. The sales were at prices ranging from 11¼ a 13c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—*Naval Stores* have been quiet since our last, with moderate sales Turpentine at $2 62½ per 280 lbs.; a few hundred bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 31 a 31½ cents, cash; 650 common Rosin, Wilmington and North County, $1 35, and 150 White, $3 per 280 lbs.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—*Naval Stores.*—The stock of Spirits Turpentine is light, and prices are rather firmer. Sales of 50 bbls. at 33c. cash, and 100 do. at 34 a 35c. per gallon, 4 and 6 mos. There is a fair demand for common Rosin. Sales of 500 bbls. North County, for export, at $1 25; 400 do. Wilmington, $1 25, 200 do. Boston, at $1 25 per bbl. 6 mos.; 100 do. No. 1 Southern fair, at $2 75 per bbl., cash; 120 do. Tar, in shipping order, at $2 per bbl., 6 mos. Nothing doing in Pitch.

NEWBERN, August 6.—Turpentine, yellow dip, $2 07, and virgin, $2 27. Corn, 50c per bushel. Bacon, hog round, 7c per lb. Lard, 8c per lb.

BALTIMORE, August 6.—Flour $5 50. Wheat 90c. a $1 for inferior; ordinary to good $1 a $1 10; and good to prime $1 10 a $1 18 White $1 25 a $1 35, as to quality. Corn 65c. Oats 25 to 36c. Rye 63 a 65. Whiskey 25 a 26c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6—6 P. M.—Flour 4 50 to $5 87; mixed and yellow corn 63 a 64c; oat 39 a 42c; rye 63c; mess pork 10 12 a 10 25, prime $8 25; Rio coffee 10¼ a 10½c; Rice 3¼ a 3¾c per lb; Cotton 13¼ a 14½c for Uplands & Orleans; Whiskey 25 a 25½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 6—6 P. M.—Flour $5 12½; Rye flour and corn meal $2 87½; red Wheat 1 10 a $1 15, white $1 25; yellow corn 65 a 66c; oats 38 a 40c; rye 65 a 66c; whiskey 25 a 26c per gallon.

Foreign Markets—Per Steamer Canada.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—The deplorable account received of the growing crops by the last two steamers have given a fresh impulse to cotton. Prices have against advanced ¼ a ⅛d. per lb in all descriptions. In the early part of the week the greatest anxiety to purchase was manifested by speculators; exporters, and the trade demand rather abated, market closing quietly, with more disposition on the part of holders to realize.

Sales for the week, 111,000, with 52,000 on speculation, and 16,600 for export. Fair Orleans is quoted at 8¾; Upland and Mobile, 8d. American descriptions sold, consist of 28,000 Orleans, at 5¾ a 9; 21,000 Uplands, at 7 a 8¼; 13,000 Mobile and Alabama, at 6¾ a 8¼, and 2000 Sea Island at 11¼ a 22d. Middling descriptions, 7¾d. A further advance has taken place in yarns. Without an equivalent in price of goods, it is feared many looms must stop, from present loss on all descriptions of cloth. The present stock of Cotton is 447,000 bales, of which 298,000 are American, against total stock of 787,000 bales last year, of which 598,000 were American.

The continuance of fine weather has created great quietness in our Corn market, and the following quotations must be considered almost nominal. Yellow Indian Corn 25s 6d a 26s., mixed 25s., and white 26s 6d a 27s per quarter. Western Canal Flour 18s a 23; Canadian 23s a 23s 6d; Sour 18 a 20s.; Wheat 5s 3d a 5s 4d.

Common Rosin in good demand, at 3¼ a 3d. per cwt.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 28s. 6d. Ashes—Pots in moderate demand at 32s. 6d; for delivery within two months, 31s.—Pearls—Sales at 29 a 30s. Oils—Linseed 25s. a 33s. 6d.—Quercitron Bark—Philadelphia, 11s. 6d. a 12s.; 60 hhds. sold.

The Money Market continues very easy. Consols opened on Monday at 96¼ a 96¾; advanced on Wednesday to 97, and closed at 96¾ on Friday—the decline being attributed to the warlike news from the Duchies. U. S. 6's, 1862, 104; do. 1867, 105¼ a 106; do. 1868, 107½. The market for American Securities is said to have been unusually active during the week. We have no quotations of New York State or City, or Pennsylvania Stocks. Massachusetts Sterling Fives, 107 a 108; Ohio Sixes, 1875, 106 a 107; Maryland Fives, 91. The bullion in the Bank is stated at about £16,000,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, July 27.—There has been a decline during the week of nearly ¼d. per lb. The sales of the week amount to 40,000 bales—speculators taken 14,000 and exporters 8,000 bales. Some of the circulars quote the sales current at the same figures as given by the report of the Canada, on the previous Saturday.

Breadstuffs.—The corn market was active, and prices advanced. Flour has gone up about 6d. per bbl. on the quotations per the Canada. Indian corn was in good demand, and sales were making at an advance of 1s. 6d. to 3s. per quarter of 480 pounds. There has been an advance of 2d., per 70 lbs., in wheat.

Provisions.—The provision market was dull, except for bacon, which was in good request. Lard, not much enquired for, and the market dull, but previous week's prices maintained.

The demand for Coffee, both at London and Liverpool, was inactive, and the market closed with a downward tendency.

Sugars were also dull, and in London prices had declined 6d. The demand at Liverpool was steady, and foreign qualities command full rates.

Rice was in active demand for Bengal, but Carolina in limited request at 18s 3d to 18s 6d.

Naval Stores—Nothing doing in Spirits of Turpentine or Rosin. Sales of 600 bbls. American Rosin at 2s 1d for common, and 12s for fine.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

August 5—Schr. Wm. & John, Vincent, Hunting Island, S. C., to DeRosset & Brown; with turpentine.

Schr. Eureka, Davis, Shallotte, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

6—Br. Brig Speedy Packet, ——, Newport, Eng., to Barry, Bryant & Adams; with iron for W. & R. R. R. Co.

Schr. Fidelia, Corson, Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

CLEARED.

August 1—Brig Ellen Reed, Chipman, Boston, by O. G. Parsley; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. S. D. Norton, Norton, Baltimore, by Jos. B. Russell; with 75,000 feet lumber, 34,000 feet timber.

2—Schr. John Potts Brown, Collett, Philadelphia, by DeRosset & Brown; with 435 bbls. spirits turpentine, 57 bbls. rosin, 30 bales cotton yarn, 35,000 feet lumber, &c.

3—Schr. E. S. Powell, Powell, New York, by Geo. Harriss; with 322 bbls. spirits turpentine, 874 do. rosin, 20,000 feet lumber, 25 bales cotton goods.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Jones, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 382 bbls. spirits turpentine, 480 do. rosin, 63 casks rice, 46 hhds. molasses, 46 bales cotton goods and yarns.

5—Br. Brig Wasp, Page, Deal and a market, by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with 850 bbls. turpentine, 150 do. rosin.

Br. Schr. Diadem, Warry, Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; with 710 bbls. turpentine, 110 do. tar.

Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, New York, by G. W. Davis; with 400 bbls. spirits turpentine, 900 do. rosin, 109 bales cotton yarns.

Schr. Athos, Philips, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh; with 340 bbls. spirits turpentine, 480 do. rosin, 22,000 feet lumber.

7—Schr. Jonas Smith, Williams, New York,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

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From the True Delta.

Our California Correspondence.

The Hardy and Adventurous Rocky Mountain Men—Jim Beckwith—His Adventures among the Indians.

YATESTON, June 14, 1850.

Did you ever hear of Jim Beckwith? There is a class of men in California whose adventures, if written out, would equal, if not surpass the works of fiction. For many years living in the mountains, enduring all the privations and suffering incident to such a life, from choice, forsaking the comforts of a civilized land to gain a scanty and precarious living among savages—these men have been awakened to a desire of procuring wealth by the universal attraction of California, and have emerged from their bleak and desolate hills among the Rocky Mountains, to form an atom of the thousands crowding here for gold; and of this bold, determined and fearless class, is Jim Beckwith. He is a free mulatto from Missouri, originally. By a combination of circumstances he found himself a mountaineer, and the chief of the Crow Nation, among the Black Hills, high up in the vicinity of the North Platte.

According to the custom of Indians who are friendly with each other, Jim had a wife among the Blackfeet as well as among the Crows. Being out once upon some wild excursion, he met a party of Blackfeet going to war with some neighboring tribe, and at their solicitation he joined them. They were victorious, and returned with a number of scalps; among them was that of a mountaineer, whom some of the Indians had killed. Jim took this opportunity to go and see his wife among the Blackfeet, and a great festival was held in their large town to celebrate their victory. In the lodge which Jim's wife occupied, were three or four French traders, with their goods, whose curiosity led them to the door of the lodge to witness the antics of the Indians, while Jim sat moodily by a small fire inside, leaning his head in his hands, and holding no communion with the noisy and reckless throng without. Raising his eyes he observed the curiosity of the Frenchmen who were gazing at the crowd, and he addressed them, "why do ye stand looking upon that scene?"

"Because we want to see them dance," they replied.

"Do you not know that the scalp of a white man is among them, and can you look coolly on and see them rejoice over his death? I never did," and he added vehemently. "I never will. If you know what is best for you come and sit down with me."

They came in, for they knew he was not to be trifled with, but inquired, "if you dislike it, why do you let your squaw dance with them?"

"Is my squaw there?"

"Yes, and she is the best dancer among them."

Without making a reply he arose and strode into the crowd, and seizing his wife, forcibly dragged her into the tent. "Now do your duty—go and bring me some water."

The reply of the irritated squaw was characteristic of a free born woman. "I am no slave—if you have one, send her."

Without reply, Jim seized his hatchet and clove her skull, and she fell a lifeless corpse before him. Turning to the whites, with the utmost coolness he observed, "now you must fight or die; you'll soon hear," and he took down his rifle, knife, pistols, and tomahawk, and calmly set down by the fire.

In the meantime, two or three women who witnessed the occurrence, ran out screaming, and soon explained the state of affairs within. In a moment the yelling orgies without ceased—there was an appalling stillness which contrasted strangely with the horrid din that had shaken the ground. "Aha!" ejaculated Jim, "do you hear that?" Directly the thunder of the terrific war-whoop was sounded.—The stoutest heart might have quailed, and the faces of the Frenchmen grew pale as they reflected that they were surrounded by hundreds of desperate and revengeful Indians, who formed a circle around the lodge. Escape was impossible, and death seemed inevitable. The yell was repeated. "I told you so," said Jim, recklessly. "It is for life now, men, and little chance for that."

"Why did you kill her, Jim?" the white men asked, with a shudder.

"I told her," he replied, "that I never rejoiced at the death of a white man—I never did it—I never will, and no squaw of mine shall do so. I forbade her to do it, and she disobeyed me."

At the very moment in which they expected the rush upon them to be made, the door was opened, and the father of the murdered squaw entered alone and silently gazing upon her remains for a few moments, quietly sat down by her murderer. "My son, why did you do this—why did you kill my daughter?"

"She disobeyed me," replied Jim, fearlessly.—"She forgot her duty."

A pause ensued. At length silence was broken by the old man. "My son, you did right. I want all my foolish children dead. She had no ears—she should have obeyed you. I have another girl—she has ears and will hear you. You shall have her for a wife, and she will obey you. Take her and use her well."

Savage as the act was, Jim had only exercised an Indian prerogative, and he actually married another daughter of the old man. Notwithstanding the matter was thus compromised, Jim well knew that as he belonged to another tribe her friends would revenge her death at some convenient opportunity, and after remaining in the lodge a few days he determined to try to reach his own tribe. The old man selected a guard, who were pledged to protect him to a certain point on the way, and then give him the start of them about six miles before they pursued him, if they were determined to kill him. They obeyed the instructions, and Jim started off. As soon as they reached the point of his final departure, they stopped, and as soon as he was out of sight he ran with all his might, for he knew too well what his fate would be if they overtook him. By almost superhuman exertions he succeeded in outrunning them, and in about three days reached the Crows in safety.

He is now in California, and I am told is waiting for the snows to melt on the mountains, when he starts as a bearer of dispatches to some of the distant inland posts. His has been a life of impetuous daring, and this is only one of the many stories which are related of him.

The waters are slowly subsiding, and people are leaving the valley in crowds for the mines. I go up to work on my claim next week. A. D.

BISHOPS' PALACES in ENGLAND.—The Ecclesiastical Commission has authorized the expenditure on Episcopal residences of the following sums:

Palace at Ripon, £13,689; purchase of lands and houses for the bishop of Gloucester, £11,000; alteration of a house for him, £11,890; purchase of estate and house for the bishop of Lincoln, £30,496; alteration of a house for him, £13,302; purchase of an estate and house for the bishop of Rochester, £25,557; alteration of residence of the bishop of Oxford, £6,469.

SWIMMING EXTRAORDINARY.—We yesterday had the pleasure of witnessing an athletic feat, equal, we believe, to that performed by the love-sick youth of Abydos, for our Leander had, we presume, no amorous yankee priestess to swim after. A young man named Clinton Jackson swam across the Niagara river under the falls and back again, without landing to take breath merely touching land on the other side. To those acquainted with the Niagara Falls, and aware of the muscle required to get the ferry boat from side to side, it is unnecessary to explain that, though the river at this point is not more than a quarter of a mile broad, yet the most lusty swimmer, from the immense strength of the current against which he has to struggle, is unable to gain the opposite shore under three-quarters of a mile.—It is, therefore, no small undertaking to swim a mile and a half in the most rapid river in the world with a certain knowledge that a cramp or faint-heartedness would in a few minutes carry you into the rapids below, where the river is supposed to travel at the rate of twenty miles an hour—there to be dashed to pieces on the rocks, or to be "sucked in" the famous whirpool. Jackson performed the feat without difficulty, keeping his head and neck above water during the whole time, and never turning on his back.—*St. Cath. Jour.*

A Chip from a Sailor's Log.

It was a dead calm—not a breath of air—the sails flapped idly against the masts; the helm had lost its power, and the ship turned her head how and where she liked. The heat was intense, so much so that the chief mate had told the boatswain to keep the watch out of the sun; but the watch below found it too warm to sleep, and were tormented with thirst, which they could not gratify till the water was served out. They had drunk all the previous day's allowance; and now that their scuttle butt was dry, there was nothing left for them but endurance.—Some of the seamen had congregated on the top-gallant forecastle, where they gazed on the clear blue water with longing eyes.

"How cool and clear it looks," said a tall, powerful young seaman; "I don't think there are many sharks about; what do you say for a bath, lads?"

"That for the sharks!" burst almost simultaneously from the parched lips of the group; "we'll have a jolly good bath when the second mate goes in to dinner."

In about a half an hour the dinner bell rang. The boatswain took charge of the deck; some twenty sailors were now stripped, except a pair of light duck trowsers; among the rest was a tall, powerful, coast-of-Africa nigger of the name of Leigh; they used to joke him and call him Sambo.

"You no swim to-day, Ned?" said he, addressing me. "Feared of shark, heh? Shark nebber bite me. Suppose I meet shark in water, I swim after him—him run like debbel." I was tempted, and, like the rest, was soon ready. In quick succession we jumped off the spritsail yard, the black leading. We had scarcely been in the water five minutes, when some voice on board cried out, "A shark! a shark!" In an instant every one of the swimmers came tumbling up the ship's sides, half mad with fright, the gallant black among the rest. It was a false alarm. We felt angry with ourselves for being frightened, angry with those who had frightened us, and furious with those who had laughed at us. In another moment we were all again in the water, the black and myself swimming some distance from the ship. For two successive voyages there had been a sort of rivalry between us; each fancied that he was the best swimmer, and we were now testing our speed.

"Well done, Ned!" cried one of the sailors from the forecastle. "Go it, Sambo!" cried some others. We were both straining our utmost, excited by the cheers of our respective partizans. Suddenly the voice of the boatswain was heard shouting, "A shark! a shark! Come back for God's sake!"

"Lay aft and lower the cutter down," then came faintly on our ear. The race instantly ceased. As yet, we only half believed what we heard, our recent fright being still fresh in our memories.

"Swim for God's sake!" cried the captain, who was now on deck; "he has not yet seen you. The boat, if possible, will get between you and him.—Strike out, lads, for God's sake!" My heart stood still: I felt weaker than a child as I gazed with horror at the dorsal fin of a large shark on the starboard quarter. Though in the water, the perspiration dropped from me like rain; the black was striking out like mad for the ship.

"Swim, Ned—swim!" cried several voices; "they never take black when they can get white."

I did swim, and that desperately; the water foamed past me. I soon breasted the black, but could not head him. We both strained every nerve to be first, for we each fancied the last man would be taken.—Yet we scarcely seemed to move; the ship appeared as far as ever from us. We were both powerful swimmers, and both of us swam in the French way called *la brasse*, or hand over hand in English. There was something the matter with the boat's falls, and they could not lower her.

"He sees you now!" was shouted; "he is after you!" Oh the agony of that moment! I thought of everything at the same instant, at least so it seemed to me then. Scenes long forgotten rushed thro' my brain with the rapidity of lightning, yet in the midst of this I was striking out madly for the ship. Each moment I fancied I could feel the pilot-fish touching me, and I almost screamed with agony.—We were now not ten yards from the ship; fifty ropes were thrown to us; but, as if by mutual instinct, we swam for the same.

"Hurra! they are saved!—they are alongside!" was shouted by the eager crew. We both grasped the rope at the same time; a slight struggle ensued: I had the highest hold. Regardless of everything but my own safety, I placed my feet on the black's shoulders, scrambled up the side, and fell exhausted on the deck. The negro followed roaring with pain, for the shark had taken away part of his heel. Since then I have never bathed at sea; nor, I believe, has Sambo been ever heard again to assert that he would swim after a shark if he met one in the water.

Chambers' Journal.

The Stammering Sailor.

BY JEEMS.

John Z———, or "Stuttering Jack," as his shipmates familiarly called him, was as clever a son of Neptune as ever "passed an evening," or broke ship's bread; but Jack couldn't talk "straigt" to save his life, or any one's else. His words came like drawing a ropeyarn over a spike, and when excited it was painful to witness his attempts to disgorge himself of sundry oaths and invectives, which alone seemed to afford him immediate relief.

The good schooner C———y, Captain W., was "cleaving her path majestic through the flood," on her outward bound passage to the "Spanish main;" the old craft knew the way, as Jack said, as she had been there forty times before; but he held the "jingling stick," as he called the tiller, just to keep her straight. She was running at the rate of — knots, wind and wind before a spanking breeze, and rolling yard-arms and scupper-holes.

Jack was the monarch of her lumbered deck, as the cook (a "green" lad from Jack's own neighborhood,) emerged from his smoky galley, and mounted the towering deck load of lumber to draw a bucket of water from alongside. Jack saw the perilous situation of the *cocinero*, and was just preparing to vociferate a word of timely caution when the force of the water drew him heels over head into the "briny."

Jack sprang to the companion-way and bawled out, "Captain!" accompanying his cry with thundering raps with his huge fist on the slide, which soon brought the Captain to the deck.

"What's the matter Jack?"

"C-C-C-Cook's—" Jack's face was purple; he couldn't articulate, his words stuck hard and fast in his throat.

"What the devil's to pay?"

"L-L-L-Lower 'way the b-b-b-boat, Captain, l-l-l-lower away! C-C-Cook—"

He was clearing away the stern boat, when the Captain seized him by the collar and demanded, with an oath, what was the matter with the Cook.

Jack pointed in the direction of the vessel's stern, and redoubled his efforts to speak, but without success.

Captain Ben's patience was exhausted, and stamping his foot upon the deck with a thundering voice, shouted, "Sing it—sing it! damn your eyes, sing it!" Jack's phiz lighted up as the idea was presented, and with his stentorian lungs, and *all but* the melody of Jenny Lind, he sung—"The cook has gone overboard, bucket and all."

The schooner was soon brought by the wind, the boat lowered away, and the poor boy rescued. As he reached the deck, more dead than alive, Jack met him with a "Next time"—a volley of oaths followed—"m-m-man, make your b-b-bucket rope *f-f-fast!*"

RIVALS IN WIT.—A Speaker who understands himself, will give his audience occasionally an item of wit. It gives the mind a necessary stimulus, and better attention will be given to what he has to say. The Irish nation, in their palmy days, before they knew anything of slavery and oppression, were a remarkable witty people—and it is not extinguished yet. They even carried it to the inscriptions upon their own tomb-stones. One man thought he would be more witty than the rest, and had this put on:

"Here I lie—
As snug—
As a bug—
In a rug."

Another Irishman saw it, and thought he would beat that; so he ordered the following for the headstone of his grave:

"Here I lie—
Snugger—
Than that other bugger."

This is wit, and never was told or thought of when it did not produce a mirthful feeling. If you are cross, think of this story. Mirth begets Mirth. It is the best thing to preserve health. It can hardly be maintained without it. Instead of a doctor, have a hearty laugh and often. It is cheaper—it does more good, and leaves you in a better state.

MATRIMONY.—Some slandering bachelor says it is "much joy," when you first get married; but it is more *jawy*, after a year or so.

Agricultural.

Gleanings and Thoughts.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Deep Ploughing—Effects of Lime, &c.—The following extracts from Sir John Sinclair's code of Agriculture, combining, as they do, the opinions of some of the most enlightened agriculturalists of England, should, at least, direct the attention of the American husbandmen to the consideration of the subject of deep ploughing:

In Curwen's report, the author states, that "deep ploughing permits the surface-water to pass beneath the roots of the crops in winter, and admits the action of the air and the influence of season in summer; hence a powerful evaporation is carried on, which supplies the plants with moisture during the driest weather. After every ploughing, the earth exhales as much as after the most copious shower of rain."

"When soils are *deepened*, lime should be applied to correct any noxious ingredients in them; and putrescent matters to give the soil an adequate degree of fertility. It is a *mistake*, to suppose, that deepening the soil, *renders a much greater quantity of manure necessary*. The most intelligent farmers do not think that more than ten to sixteen per cent. additional is required."

"This maxim the farmers of Flanders acted upon, gradually deepening their soil, as their manure was augmented."

Edward Burroughs, Esquire, says:—"I have made many experiments in order to ascertain the advantages to be derived from deep ploughing, all of which have proved the benefit of the practice. Even in many instances, in which the subsoil brought up, was, to all appearances, very unfertile, the surface soil was much benefitted.

Mr. *Parker*, of Munden, "prefers *nine inches* for the depth of ploughing, and he has practiced that system for many years, on good loamy land in Huntingdonshire, as well as in the clay and flints of Herefordshire. He never lost a crop by it, but has met with unwearied success; and he is clearly of opinion, that the *propriety of deep ploughing, ought not to be made a question*, but received as an admitted truth."

John Middleton, Esquire, states, that "the farming gardeners near London, act upon the same system, with great success. They plough to the depth of from 10 to 12 inches."

Mr. Marshall has known a succession of shallow ploughing farmers *beggared* on a stiff clay land farm, and their successors, by *deeper* tillage, make a farmer's *fortune* upon it."

Professor Johnston, in his recent lectures before the New York State Agricultural Society, says:

"Some plants descend to a great depth. This is another important fact, for if the habit of a plant, is thus to go down to a great depth, and if the deeper it grows, the more food it extracts from the soil, then it is quite clear, that the more shallow the soil is kept, the *less* the farmer has studied the soil."

"If science takes hold of the plough handles and points it *deeper into* the earth, in order that the roots of plants may reach a *lower depth*, for roots will grow deeper if you will let them, and *the deeper they go the more robust the plant and the more profit to the farmer*."

Professor Jas. F. W. Johnston, of the Dublin University, gives the following fact, in illustration of the good effects of deep ploughing:

"The Marquis of *Tweedale*, in his home farm at Yesters, has raised his land in value eight times (from 5s. to 40s. per acre) by draining and *deep ploughing*. After draining, the fields of stiff clay, with streaks of sand in the subsoil are turned over to a depth of 12 to 14 inches, by two ploughs (two horses each) following one another, the under 6 inches being thrown on the top. In this state it is left to the winter's frost, when it falls to a yellow marly looking soil. It is now ploughed again to a depth of 9 or 10 inches, by which half the original soil is brought again to the surface. By a cross ploughing this is mixed with the new soil, after which the field is prepared in the usual way for turnips. But it is observed, that if the ploughing has been so late that the subsoil has not had a proper exposure to the winter's cold, the land on such spots does not for many years equal that which was earlier ploughed. The reason is, that when once mixed up with the other soil the air has no longer the same easy access to its pores."

Now, from the premises afforded by the foregoing experiments; from accounts which we have read, and from facts which have come within our own personal knowledge, we draw the following deductions:—

1. That deep ploughing, under a *favorable condition of the soil*, will prove signally conducive to the improvement of its capacity for production, and that a corresponding improvement in the quality of the products, will be the necessary result; and for the following among other reasons: 1, That by deepening the soil, you enlarge the area from which the plants draw large quantities of their organic and inorganic food, or in other words—you increase their pasture, and, in so doing, augment their food: 2, That as the roots, in search of food, descends very far below the line of ploughed ground, they must, in their descent through the indurated strata of most subsoils, encounter difficulties, which can but exert an unfriendly influence upon the development of their structures, both beneath and above the surface of the soil: 3. If we turn up and pulverize the soil 8 or 10 inches in depth, it strikes us as being consistent with common sense and reason, that it must be preferable to a tilth of 3 or 4 inches, as is too often the case; because, by opening the pores of the earth to the former and greater depth, we admit the air so much deeper, thereby present a more ample field for the action of the meliorating influences of the atmosphere, and produce a condition in the soil, in its physical capacity, much better adapted, than it would be, under the shallower tilth, to avail itself of those advantages resulting from the operating clauses alluded to: 4. By this increased depth of tillage, a much enlarged penetrable body of earth is presented for the absorption of water from the rains; and, of course, moisture will be longer maintained in the soil, than if the body subject to exhalation had been less; and in proportion to the extension of the period to which such moisture may be maintained, so will be the resulting benefits to the growing crops, as the continuous existence of a healthful degree of heat, air, and moisture, operates to ensure vigorous and perfect vegetation: 5. Owing to the free admission of air into the earth, afforded by deep tillage, its competency to imbibe dews is enlarged, and it is, therefore, the better enabled to avail itself of whatever fertilizing gases there may be existing in the atmosphere: its powers of attraction and condensation, being increased, in a due ratio to the volume of pulverized soil presented as the absorbent medium: 6. Heavy rains, under deep tillage, are not so injurious as under shallow; the condition of the soil, from its increased volume, being better calculated for their primary reception, and ultimate disposition: 7. The earth being rendered more permeable to atmospheric influences, under a condition of deep tillage, must, as a consequence, be earlier than that which is shallow, as from the fact of the greater magnitude of the body liable to be thus acted upon, its capacity for the retention of heat, is also greater, and the heat, therefore, is more readily and equally diffused: 8. By deepening the body of pulverized earth, the facilities are increased to the plants, of extending their roots, both laterally and downwards, and of more securely imbedding and fixing themselves in the soil; thus protecting themselves against the uprooting effects of freezing and thawing in winter, and the withering, blighting influence of the sun's rays in summer.

2. That all *wet soils* should be drained, and the water permitted to percolate through the earth, before deep ploughing be attempted upon them, or lime, marl, or ashes be applied.

3. That where the subsoil is a *hard* clay, the increase in the depth of ploughing should be gradually effected; say from 1 to 2 inches, in any one year; and that, for fear of injuring, *such soils should be ploughed in the fall or winter, to be acted upon by frosts*,—and should always receive a dressing of calcareous matter, say, in the proportion of 50 bushels of lime, 100 bushels of ashes, or 100 bushels of marl to the acre.

By the action of the *frost*, we should expect the newly turned up maiden earth to be broken down in its tenacity, its consistency reduced, and its more adhesive particles disintegrated, and rendered comparatively friable. By the action of the lime, we should expect, that any unfriendly salts, which might be present, would be neutralized, and rendered innoxious, if not converted into elements of healthful fertilization. The latter effect, however, we believe would be produced. Nor would the salutary offices of the calcareous matter stop here; but would be continued for many years, in the performance of those other offices, which exert so happy an influence upon the productive energies of the soil, and whose effects have added millions of money value to landed estates, in every country where it has been used as an agent of improvement. If we were asked,—what those other offices are? our reply would be,—that lime improves the quality of the crops, especially those of the breastuff kinds; that, when not applied in excess, it accelerates decomposition in all animal and vegetable substances; that it destroys insects and worms, by its contact; discourages the growth of weeds, by promoting that of the grasses; neutralizes the free acids in the soil; that, under a favorable concurrence of mould, moisture, and heat, it induces the formation of nitrates; that it conduces to health; imparts warmth to the soil; increases its power of absorption, serves to render stiff soils friable, and gives consistency to sandy ones; that it promotes by its electric force, fermentation and ultimate decay in inert matters, causing carbonic acid to be evolved, and nitrogenous gases to be disengaged, thereby converting that which was before unavailable, into active sources of vegetable nutriment. Thus then, it is obvious, that, if *Lime* is not, of itself, actually food for vegetables—and we believe it is; for it is found to be a constituent element in the structures and fruits of almost every tree, herb, and vegetable, that grows—it operates as an efficient agent, in the procurement and preparation of their food. It grasps with a miser's hold the uncongenial acids of the soil, retains them in possession, until it predisposes and prepares them to become the food of plants; it also lets free certain of the salts, rendering them tributary to the wants of vegetation. Therefore, *Lime*, in this connection, may be viewed as the *caterer*, as well as the *cook*, of the whole vegetable family; but we go farther,—we believe it to be a most important and healthful ingredient in the dishes, which it so notably provides and serves up; for if it were not an essential constituent, its *presence* in vegetable products, would not be so invariable as it is, as nature does not effectuate her works by accidents and blunders; but in accordance with the fixed, unerring, and immutable laws of Providence.

4. That notwithstanding all the advantages which *deep ploughing*, and *liming*, are calculated to ensure, their full benefits can only be realized, where due attention is paid to the application of animal and vegetable manures—where a judicious system, a proper rotation of crops, is practised, and the culture of *clover*, and the *grasses*, forms an element in such system,—*as Lime must be furnished with the raw material to work up into the food of plants*—and that, where the climate may not allow of the cultivation of clover and the grasses, a crop of peas, buckwheat, beans, or some other green, crop, must be grown, and ploughed in, every third or fourth year.

By the culture of clover, besides securing a large body of vegetable matter to be turned in, at the commencement of every rotation, thereby adding an important quantity to the materials for forming, and supplying *mould* to the surface soil, and of increasing its powers of absorption; for those powers bear a just relation to the amount of such decomposed and decomposing matters as may exist therein.—you will increase the quantities of maneral salts also. The tap-roots of clover plants descend into the earth several feet, where they find deposits of these salts, absorb and assimilate them in their structures, and, as a consequence, bring them up to be mingled with the surface soil, when, in the course of rotation, it may be ploughed up; thus rendering available to subsequent culture, ingredients essential to vegetation, which had before been locked up in the subsoil. And it is, therefore, obvious, that the deeper you may plough, the greater will be the quantities of such substances restored to the surface soil. In this light the culture of clover may be said, not only to furnish vegetable food, but mineral food also, and hence, its great importance, in every system which looks to the permanent improvement, and to the full development of the productive capacities of the earth.

In addition to the foregoing, we would remark, that the sub-soil plough may be used as a valuable auxiliary means, in deepening all soils that may need it. If such soils were subsoiled a year in advance of the operation of increasing their depth, two benefits would result: heat, air, and moisture, would be let in upon the subsoil, and, to a very considerable extent, tend, by their chemical action and reaction, to neutralize its salts; while, at the same time, the percolation of the water through the earth, each succeeding rain, would carry large portions of them off, so that on the succeeding year, when a part of the subsoil shall be added to the surface soil, it will be found, that it contains much less of those injurious oxidized matters, which have hitherto operated to prevent deep ploughing from being as popular as it ought to be. We feel very certain that, if this plan of subsoil ploughing were adopted as a *precedent process*, much less lime, ashes, or marl, would be required as correcting agents, as there would be a greatly reduced quantity of unfriendly salts to be acted upon.

Notwithstanding all that we have said in favor of deep ploughing, of draining, and of subsoiling—notwithstanding all that we have written in favor of the virtues of lime, marl, and ashes, as meliorators of the soil, and as food for plants, directly, and indirectly notwithstanding our views as to the culture of clover, the grasses, and green crops, and we have said nothing on either head that we do not feel to be justified by our experience and observation,—we desire the Agriculturalist to believe, that however valuable each and all of these may be, that he must not, tho' he adopt all of them, relax, for a single moment, in the accumulation and preservation of every material on his farm, that is, or can, by decomposition, be converted into manure, and when accumulated, to apply it to his fields,—for after all that the authors of fine-drawn, fanciful, theories and hypotheses, may say to the contrary, the *earth* is the great manufactory in which the food of plants must be *mainly* prepared: the atmosphere, the dew, and the rain, are each charged with the elements of fertilization, they each, in their turn, dispense those elements to the crops of the field, and contribute largely to their growth and fructification; but still the *earth* is the great laboratory, where those manipulations are carried on, which ultimately ensure to the husbandman the reward of his labors. Let him, then, give to the *earth* the raw material suitable for the process, and it will convert it into *mould*, and not only feed the plants which he may commit to its charge, with the viands of the soil, but husband, and appropriate those also, which are to be found in the air, in the dew, and in the rain, to their growth and perfection. If such were not the fact, the barren sand would be as productive as the most fertile mould, a fact which is contradicted by the experience of every cultivator in the world. Providence, in his wisdom and munificence, has ordained that the elements shall contribute their share towards clothing the earth with verdure, but he has left it to man, by the proper exercise of his reason and energies, to so use the means placed at his disposal, as that the soil may be preserved in its virgin power, strength, and fertility,—and that can only be done by periodical and generous manuring—by returning to the earth an equivalent for its bountiful contributions towards the support of the human family.

Tailors Replacing Dukes.

The famous "Pavilion of Hanover," in Paris—a small palace built by the Duke of Richelieu, on his return from his Hanoverian campaign—is, at present, rented by a fashionable tailor! This building as those know who are familiar with the scandalous chronicles of the past, has been, more than any other in Paris, the temple of pleasure for persons of rank and courtly celebrity. Its luxurious arrangements, its superb decorations by the first artists of the time, its excellent situation, and the associations it inherited with the memory of its builder, made it the favorite scene of aristocratic assemblage, and, when the revolution was over which had punished so severely the courtly vices of the time, it reverted to its uses, and became once more the resort of rank and fashion.

It was in the "Pavilion of Hanover" that was given the first of those renowned "Balls of the Victims"—no entrance to which could be obtained except by a certificate that the bearer had lost a relative by the executioner, during the reign of terror. It was not found to be large enough for all the candidates for the honor, and other balls, of the same character, were given at the Thellusson Palace, the Crillon Palace, and at the *Elysee*, which is now the residence of Louis Napoleon. To the Pavilion of Hanover, however, adhered the predilections of the choicest few, and it was here that the three women were to be met, who were the fashionable beauties of the time, and who had received, from the public, surnames of homage: Madame Tallien, who was called "Our Lady of Thermidor,"—Madame Bonaparte, who was called "Our Lady of Victories"—and Madame Recamier, who was called "Our Lord of the Graces." These titles were all flattering enough, but there was the difference that the two first was derived from the glory of husbands, while the last was a tribute to the lady herself.

Here—where the most elegant and refined pleasures of the last age had their home, and where the most lofty nobles and proudest dames breathed their most exclusive atmosphere—where the courtly Duke of Richelieu won hearts and dispensed luxuries—coats and pantaloons are now to be displayed on counters, and men's measure is to be taken, not for blood nor for wit, but for waistcoat patterns and broadcloth! And, after all, the metamorphosis is to be commended. Industry takes under its protection the architectural beauties which might else have gone under the hammer, and stood a less chance for preservation.

The Lonely Rose.

A rose gazed from her bower green
Upon the summer night,
And never had creation seen
A flower so fine and bright;
Her modest form, so soft and meek,
With morning radiance dyed,
Beamed like the lovely, blushing cheek
Of a young village bride.

But soon a storm, dark o'er the vale,
Its mountain fury shed,
And shrouded in the twilight pale,
The lonely rose lay dead:
And so it is a gentle mind
Sinks under sorrew's dart—
The storms may pass, but leaves behind
Too oft a blighted heart,

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—A Dublin letter of the 28th ultimore, in the Philadelphia North American, says:

Connected with the spread of collegiate education, I may notice that it is stated on good authority that a Presbyterian College is likely to be established at Londonderry. The bequest of the late Mrs. Magee, amounting to £20,000, being about to become available, the Irish Society of London propose to give a site of ten or twelve acres near that city, and to add £10,000 for buildings.

DR. CHRISTIE'S

GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE,

AND

MAGNETIC FLUID,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous Diseases,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid,

Is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in Fits, Cramp, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Deafness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous system.

In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity, and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons,

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

Entirely and Permanently Cured,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **Galvanic Belt**, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continus Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A few days is often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.

Certificates and Testimonials,

Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper;

An Extraordinary Case,

which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of medical science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous system; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral duties; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned*; the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestedly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured*. Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Necklace

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Pus sing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressing complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Bracelets

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the country, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

PRICES:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets, with full particulars, may be had of the authorised Agent.

☞ PARTICULAR CAUTION.—Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
General Agent for the United States, 132 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Agents.
September 14, 1849. 1-eow12m

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

FRESH Beat Rice. 10 casks fresh beat and of an excellent quality; call and see for yourselves. Low for cash.
at GEO. H. KELLY'S.

THE BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

WE learn that Dr. S. P. Townsend has sold out the good will of his Sarsaparilla business, including machinery and raw material on hand, for the large sum of $100,000.—This is an illustration of the advantages and benefits of advertising. The purchasers are Messrs. Nostrand & Bach, both wealthy and well known individuals. They have, we understand, employed the celebrated Chemist, D